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THE SCOTTISH ECONOMY

SHORT TERM FORECAST

As we noted in the previous *Quarterly Economic Commentary* the official output index for the Production and Construction industries has been rebased to 1990=100 and the manufacturing industries have been grouped into the new SIC 1992 divisions.

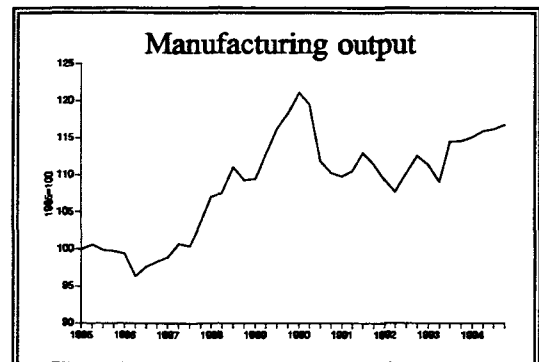
From this quarter onward, we will be presenting forecasts for the Manufacturing industries since we have decided that the imposition of, numerous and frequent, revisions to the production series has made it nearly impossible to provide a credible forecast.

QUARTERLY GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING OUTPUT	
1991/90	-1.7%
1992/91	-1.3%
92Q4/91Q4	1.0%
93Q1/92Q4	-1.1%
93Q2/93Q1	-2.1%
93Q3/93Q2	5.0%
Forecast:	
93Q4/93Q3	0.1%
94Q1/93Q4	0.6%
94Q2/94Q1	0.7%
94Q3/94Q2	0.3%
94Q4/94Q3	0.5%
1993/92	2.2%
1994/93	3.3%

The adjacent table presents recent growth rates in manufacturing and forecasts up to and including the last quarter 1994. This provides a quarterly and

annual comparison with the figures for the UK which can be obtained from the CSO and a large number of UK forecasting bodies.

The forecast takes account of the 5% growth in manufacturing output in the third quarter 1993, although trend followers will already know that, once again, this has resulted from extremely fast growth in Electronics. But, unlike previous quarters the evidence of recovery was much more widespread. In the last few quarters there had been only a small number of sectors showing positive growth, but in the third quarter, the only contracting manufacturing sector was transport equipment.



The forecast predicts an overall 1993 growth of some 2.2%, round about the same figure marked for the UK. Growth in 1994 will accelerate, to sub-UK speed, to around 3.3% year-on-year. On a quarterly basis, it is evident that the fastest expansion of manufacturing output will occur in the first and second quarters of 1993 when output will grow by 0.6% and 0.7%. We are then expecting a cooling off period in the third quarter and a small acceleration in the run up to New Year 1995.

* Development of the short-term model of the economy was made possible by the funding of a three year research fellowship by TSB Bank Scotland

SCOTTISH CHAMBERS' BUSINESS SURVEY: FOURTH QUARTER 1993

The SCBS is conducted by Strathclyde University's Fraser of Allander Institute together with the Chambers of Commerce of Aberdeen, Central, Dundee, Edinburgh, Fife and Glasgow, is the most comprehensive regular survey of business, employment and other issues affecting the Scottish business community. In the present survey, which was conducted during December, 1000 firms responded to the questionnaire. The main conclusions from the latest SCBS are discussed below. Further information about the trends at the level of each Chamber can be obtained by contacting the Secretaries of the Chambers directly.

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

Business Confidence

In Manufacturing, business confidence continued to rise, at much the same rate as in the previous quarter. A net balance of 14% of respondents reported that they were more optimistic than three months previously, compared with a net balance of 13% who were more optimistic in the third quarter. In the fourth quarter, Manufacturing respondents were also more optimistic than they were in the same period a year ago, with a net balance of 29% of respondents reporting higher optimism. This compares with the situation in the third quarter where a balance of 28% of respondents were more optimistic than in the same period a year earlier.

In Construction, optimism continued to rise with a net balance of 17% of respondents reporting that they were more optimistic than in the previous quarter. This compares with a 7% balance of respondents who were more optimistic in the third quarter over the second quarter. A net balance of 20% of respondents reported that they were more optimistic than they were a year ago, an improvement of 5 percentage points on the response in the third quarter.

In Distribution, confidence also continued to rise, although compared with the third quarter at a slower rate in Retailing and at a slightly faster rate in Wholesaling. In Retailing, a net balance of 7% of respondents were more optimistic about the general business situation than they were in the third quarter. In Wholesaling, a net balance of 9% reported that they were more optimistic. This can be

compared with positive net balances of 11% and 6%, respectively in the previous quarter. Both retailers and wholesalers were more confident in the fourth quarter than in the same period a year ago, with net balances of 16% and 20%, respectively, being reported.

Optimism among respondents from the Tourism and Leisure sector continued to rise, although at a much lower rate than in the third quarter. A net balance of 5% of respondents reported that they were more optimistic about the general business situation than they were three months earlier, compared with a balance of 23% in the third quarter. A net balance of 37% of respondents were more optimistic in the fourth quarter than in the same period of 1992.

Orders and Sales

In Manufacturing, orders and sales continued to rise, and at a faster rate than in the third quarter. For orders, a net balance of 22% of respondents reported and increase while, for sales, a balance of 23% of firms experienced a rise. These figures compare with positive balances of 10% and 16%, respectively, in the third quarter. Orders from the domestic Scottish market rose in the latest quarter after falling in the third quarter.

In Construction, the increase in orders appears to have been maintained. A net balance of 8% reported an increase in orders compared with the same balance in the third quarter. Orders from the private sector are the source for the growth in demand, while orders from Central Government and Other Public Sector remain considerably depressed.

Retail sales continued to rise but at a slower rate than in the third quarter. A net balance of 16% of retailers reported that sales had risen, compared with a balance of 25% reporting a rise in sales in the previous quarter. In Wholesaling, sales rose at a faster rate than in the third quarter. A net balance of 23% of respondents reported a rise in sales, compared with a balance of 13% reporting a rise in sales in the last survey.

Tourism demand continued to rise but at a much slower rate than in the third quarter. A net balance of 13% of companies reported an increase compared with the balance of 34% reporting a rise in the three months to September. Demand from rest of UK and abroad actually fell during the fourth quarter, while domestic tourism remained reasonably buoyant.

Stock Adjustments

Stocks of finished goods and raw materials in Manufacturing continued to be run down, and at a faster rate for finished goods than in the third quarter, with net balances of 14% and 16%, respectively, reporting a decline. This run down is expected to continued and accelerate in the first quarter 1994. There was little change in work in progress which is much the same as in the third quarter. A net balance of 10% of respondents expect a contraction of work in progress in the first quarter.

Finance and Investment

In the Financial sector, there was continuing growth in the demand for personal loans. A net balance of 37% of respondents reported a rise, which is the same as the balance reported in the previous quarter. Advances to the corporate sector continued to increase, and the demand for working capital continued to rise. The demand for finance for investment in buildings continued to fall, while the demand for finance for investment in plant and equipment appeared also to be falling again after the positive balance of 4% reported in the third quarter.

Manufacturing investment intentions in plant and machinery were revised upwards in the 4th quarter and respondents expected to revise them up further in the first quarter. There was a further deterioration in manufacturers' investment intentions in land and buildings, with a net balance of 5% of respondents reporting a decline. However, expectations were for a small increase in this category of investment in the first quarter. In Retailing and Wholesaling, investment intentions continued to be positive. Net balances of 10% and 15% of retail and wholesale respondents, respectively, reported an upward revision in investment intentions compared to the same period a year ago. The investment intentions of Construction respondents continued to decline.

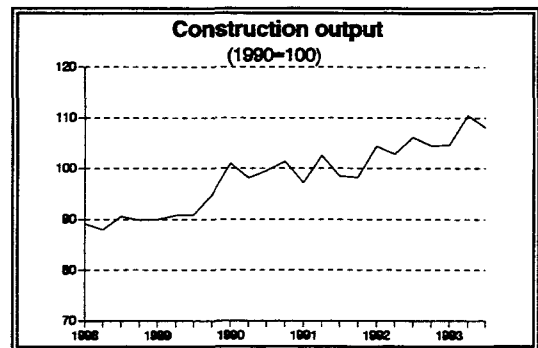
Expectations

Expectations for the first quarter 1994 are generally for a further improvement in demand conditions. However, while demand is expected to rise in all principal sectors and in all major markets, with the exception of tourism demand from rest of UK and abroad, there is continued uncertainty about the future course of demand. All sectors expect demand to grow less quickly in the first quarter than the outturn in the fourth quarter 1993.

PRIMARY

CONSTRUCTION

The latest index of construction for Scotland shows a fall of 2.2% in the third quarter of last year, to 108.0. The year on year figure, however, shows an increase of 3.8%. This is the opposite of what is happening in the UK as a whole where there is slight evidence of a turning point with Q393 showing a 0.2% increase on the previous quarter, to stand at 85.3. This is the first increase since the peak in the second quarter 1990, consequently the year on year figure is 3.0% down.



More recent information from the Scottish Chambers' Business Survey paints a brighter picture with the balance of business optimism increasing to +17 for the fourth quarter 1993, compared with a positive balance of seven in the third quarter.

The trend in new orders is up for a net 8% of respondents, with 5% of respondents expecting the upward trend to continue in the first quarter of 1994, usually a quieter quarter due to seasonal vagaries. Any increases in new orders are from the private sector as public sector orders are still falling for a large number of respondents.

Capacity utilisation increased from a third quarter figure of 72% to stand at 83%. While there were increases in employment for some firms, the overall balance was negative, with 3% of respondents experiencing a fall in total employment during the fourth quarter 1993. This, however, increases to 14% expecting a fall in total employment in the first quarter 1994, but some of this increase could of course be explained by seasonal factors.

Of those respondents increasing salaries during the fourth quarter, the average increase was 2.4%,

reflecting the current low level of inflation and lack of bargaining power for the workforce.

Investment intentions continued to be revised downwards for around 10% of respondents and this is expected to continue in the first quarter 1994. Once again, more than half of respondents who were investing were citing replacement as the reason.

The National House Building Council's first time buyers ability to buy index is once again at its highest point of 112, indicating that the "ability to buy" has never been higher. This is a UK figure but nonetheless, there is evidence that the housing market is freeing up substantially in Scotland. NHBC housing completions in Scotland rose by some 11% in the fourth quarter 1993, to stand at 4,000. Year-on-year this shows a 6.5% increase.

Applications for housing starts rose by 18.2% to 3,900 in the fourth quarter, showing an increase for the year of 22.3%. This is broadly in line with the GB average of 24.6% for the same period.

The Halifax Building Society states that Scotland is the only UK region to show rising house prices throughout 1993. In the fourth quarter they (house prices) increased by 1.3% to give an average of £57,100 and are now 5.1% higher than in the same quarter of 1992. Prices in Scotland were fuelled by a large rise in the price of new properties, 11% higher than a year ago, which is the largest increase in any UK region. The mere fact that the market can support these increases shows that the market is in a reasonably healthy condition.

The Building Employers' Confederation have stated that during the fourth quarter 1993 there has been the greatest rise in enquiries from potential customers since the beginning of 1989. The latest BEC survey shows the highest level of optimism since 1989. Sir Brian Hill, Confederation President, cautioned that any growth in 1994 was likely to be modest. The BEC survey serves to reinforce the accuracy of the SCBS, which as a much larger sample size.

Hanson's Beazer Homes is to be sold off for an estimated £450m and gain total independence from the conglomerate.

The commercial property sector in Glasgow has moved from glut to dearth in Grade A office accommodation with the purchase of the Britoil building in St Vincent Street by Abbey National.

The Richard Ellis quarterly index of the city's office market reveals that at the end of December last year, total Grade A availability stood at around 699,000 sq ft, 325,000 sq ft of which was at 301 St Vincent Street, with a further 110,000 sq ft also in a single building, Tay House, straddling the M8 at Charing Cross. There are no speculative developments around the city centre at the moment although there is estimated planning consent for some 500,000 sq ft, but it is not clear how much of this would be Grade A.

This shortage of quality space should help to stabilise rents which for "headline" rents stood at £17 per sq ft at the end of 1993, some 5.5% down on the £18 being achieved at the end of 1992.

Two industrial units, comprising more than 53,000 sq ft are to be built at the former Caterpillar site at Tannochside Park. The 3.5m project by York based CDT Property Developers will start shortly and is due for completion in August.

All in all it looks as though 1994 is going to be a year of modest growth for the Scottish construction industry as the general economy picks up.

ENERGY

OIL AND GAS

The Royal Bank Oil Index for December 1993 was 141.6, representing average daily production of 2.33mb. In volume terms this was the highest level of output since May 1988. However, the OPEC decision in November not to cut cartel production led to a weakening of global crude prices. This was reflected in the price of Brent reference crude falling from an average \$15.2pb in November to \$13.7pb in December, the latter being the lowest monthly average price for five years. With sterling also strengthening against the dollar, the average daily value of oil output fell by £2.2 million between November and December.

The Royal Bank Gas Index for December rose by 1% to 268.9. The seasonally adjusted index (at 184.4) rose for the seventeenth successive month. The average daily value of gas output in December was estimated at £16.3 million.

Looking over 1993 as a whole, the Royal Bank estimate North Sea oil production averaged 1.98mpbd, the highest since 1988. This is attributed primarily to the fact that fifteen new

fields came on stream during the year. Gas production in 1993 reached a record average of 6,255mcfpd, 23% higher than the previous peak in 1991. Again, the increase is attributed primarily to new field production. The estimated average daily sterling revenue for oil and gas combined in 1993 was £33.5 million compared with £29.7 million for 1992.

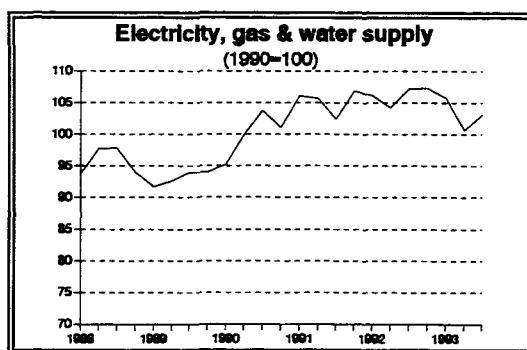
According to the DTI, in the final quarter of 1993 offshore development wells drilled fell by 11.1% compared to Q492, 6.6% less than the record level of drilling achieved in 1992. The number of offshore exploration and appraisal wells drilled in Q493 was 3.0% less than in the equivalent period a year earlier. For 1993 as a whole, the reduction compared with 1992 was 16.8%.

COAL, ELECTRICITY AND WATER

The shake-up of the British coal industry continues this quarter with British Coal's chairman Mr Neil Clarke unable to rule out further pit closures. Presently twenty two pits remain open with analysts predicting between five and eight further closures. This is a slight upwards revision since, last quarter, the commentary reported that analysts felt the market could support only twelve pits. The reason for this renewed optimism is not clear. The industry has lost two thirds of it's workforce in the last fifteen months although operating costs per gigajoule have been some 7% lower than expected for 1993-94. Additional sales of 700,000 tonnes to generators have not had much impact since these have not been eligible for subsidies. Restrictions on subsidies mean pits in profit, those with stocks and those with costs lower than opencast mines do not qualify. Mr Clark outlined how this and other factors such as oversupply in the market, availability of other energy resources and generator's substantial financial resources will shift the balance of power in favour of the generators once privatisation of British Coal takes place. This does nothing to strengthen the position of pits already struggling to compete in the market and in the last Commentary we noted the government's reluctance to redress the balance of competition away from the favoured "cheaper" gas-fired power stations. It is ironic to note that the energy minister, Mr Tim Eggar, was perplexed when presented with figures showing the new gas-fired power to be thirty percent more expensive than coal-fired power.

The industry outlook in Scotland however is not so depressed. British Coal's recently won contract to supply most of 365,000 tonnes of coal to Scottish

Power and Hydro-Electric's power stations at Longannet and Cockenzie will mean supply from at least some of the Scottish pits. Production figures for the mining and quarrying sector in Scotland for the last quarter of 1993 show a increase of 1.6% on the preceding quarter although the year-on-year change was a fall of 2% on the preceding four quarters. UK performance in the sector has been substantially stronger showing a year-on-year increase of 6.9% on the preceding four quarters. It should be noted, however, that this jump in the figures might be attributable to a reclassification and revision of the Index of Production in the last period.



In the electricity sector, power companies are facing the predicted call for a reduction in prices as the spectre of VAT on fuel bills looms this April. Both regulators and consumer groups are likely to press the electricity companies to share more of their substantial earnings with their customers to help offset the impending increase in bills. Energy prices are likely to be affected further by the delay in a government decision on the future of Scottish Nuclear's dry-storage scheme at Torness. The scheme would allow reprocessing costs of production to fall dramatically but an end to the delay, due in part to the continuing government debate over the Thorp reprocessing plant, may be some time. Meanwhile, production figures for the electricity, gas and water supply sector in Scotland showed an increase of 2.4% on the third quarter of 1993. This was achieved against a 1.8% fall in the year-on-year output figures. Again, the position of the UK was somewhat stronger showing an increase of 5.2% on the last quarter and a 2.9% increase on the same period last year.

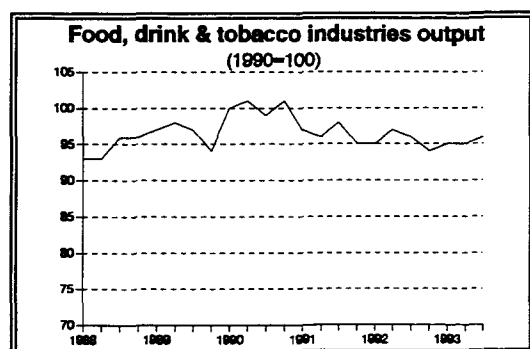
The debate over Scotland's water continues. A System Three public opinion poll carried out for COSLA showed 95% percent of respondents were in favour of maintaining the system in it's present

form. Furthermore, it seems the public is not convinced by government reassurances that the restructuring and creation of three public water authorities is not going to lead to privatisation. Although the government previously put privatisation plans on hold because of public pressure, it will be keen to continue with the restructuring if not privatisation. This is despite recent figures suggesting that the government vastly underestimated the likely costs of restructuring by as much as £8 billion.

MANUFACTURING

FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO

The 2% increase in output in Food, Drink and Tobacco in the third quarter of last year reported the Index of Production for Scotland was due wholly to our increased value of Food and Tobacco output, which rose by 3% with Drink output unchanged. However, both Scottish sectors outperformed their UK counterparts, where output was static in Food and Tobacco and fell by 1% in Drinks. Despite this, both Scottish sectors remain slightly below the peak output levels achieved in 1990.



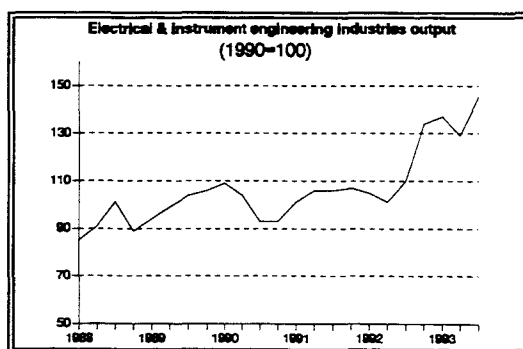
The January Scottish Chambers' Business Survey (SCBS) does, however, show some signs of encouragement. 34% of firms in FDT reported an increased trend in sales in the three months to January compared to 23% reporting a decrease and a slightly higher proportion, 37%, also reported an increased trend in new orders compared to only 12% reporting a fall. In consequence, 14% saw stock levels rise against 28% who saw them decrease, so it is probable that the next Index of Production will report a further rise in production. However, capacity utilisation remains fairly low at 75%, although this is a slight rise from the position

reported in the October survey which saw the utilisation level at 73%.

However, it does not appear that these improvements are as yet sufficiently strong to feed through to new investment projects, with 83% of firms reporting no change in their investment intentions. As before, a large majority (78%) continue to cite a lack of new orders as the factor which they consider most likely to limit output in the short term, and the trend in total employment was unchanged in two thirds of the responding companies.

ELECTRONICS

Despite the risk of seeming repetitive, we again stress that the Index of Production data on the recent output behaviour of this industry in Scotland cannot yet be considered a reliable guide to its actual performance. Details of the index's erratic behaviour have been discussed in several recent issues of this commentary and bearing this in mind we would again suggest that the 16% increase in output recorded over the third quarter of last year should be treated cautiously, particularly in view of the fact that the industry across the UK saw an increase of only 1% in the same time period.



The results of the January Scottish Chambers' Business Survey (SCBS), a more reliable and up-to-date guide to recent behaviour, do, however, appear to show some improvement in the industry's recent performance. 46% of companies surveyed reported an increased trend in the level of sales in the three months to January (compared to 22% who saw sales fall), with this increase occurring in both home and export markets. Capacity utilisation was increased marginally over the period, touching 79.3% compared to 78% in October, and 42% reported that utilisation was up on the position one year previously. However, this small change is as

yet insufficient to feed through into new investment, with 60% of companies reporting no change in investment intentions, although there was a slight excess of those who had revised intentions upwards (23%) over those who had reduced intentions (17%).

While there was some increase in confidence, with 54% feeling more optimistic than one year previously. It remains the case, however, that the majority of companies, 73%, continue to cite a lack of new orders as the factor considered most likely to limit output over the next few months, a finding virtually unchanged from the October survey and one which clearly throws some doubt on the index of production figure discussed above. In sum, therefore, there are positive, but still limited, signs that the Scottish industry's performance is slowly improving.

Reflecting this relatively quiet period, there were few developments in the company sector. The major item was the announcement by Compaq that it is to invest a further £7m at Erskine to install two new production lines to make PCBs for its home computers. The number of units produced at Erskine rose by almost half in 1993 and the company's increased penetration of the European market appears to have been the main reason for the investment, which is expected to create 250 jobs.

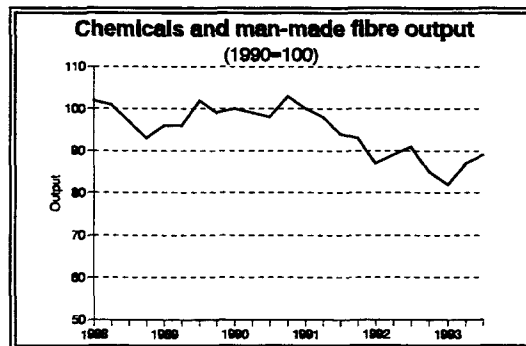
CHEMICALS

The latest Index of Production and Construction shows a 2% increase in the third quarter 1993 compared to the second quarter 1993 and a 4% rise compared to the third quarter 1992. However the measure of production in the latest four quarters compared to the previous four quarters shows a fall of 5%. This was reflected in the level of optimism among Chemical respondents, a balance of +36% of respondents were more optimistic about the general business situation in the fourth quarter 1993 than in the third.

The trend in total orders remains upward sloping and is expected to strengthen during the first quarter 1994. The increase in the total level of orders is due to an increase in the level of Scottish orders and rest of UK orders, there was no over all change in the level of export orders. 71% of respondents cited a lack of orders/sales as the factor most likely to limit output in the current quarter.

A similar pattern occurred with respect to the trend

in sales; the trend in the level of Scottish and rest of UK sales is strengthening, but the level of export sales declined slightly although the balance was positive.



Firms continued to build up stocks of finished goods and increase the amount of work in progress. They expect this to continue during the first quarter 1994.

Investment intentions were revised upwards with regard to plant and equipment and the reason given by 67% of respondents for investment was in order to expand capacity.

The downward trend in employment accelerated slightly during the fourth quarter, a balance of -14% compared with a balance of -5% in the third quarter. Respondents reduced the level of male employment in sub contracting positions and there was a slight increase in the level of temporary positions. The downward trend is expected to falter slightly during the current quarter.

36% of Chemical respondents attempted to recruit during the fourth quarter with no overall increase in recruitment difficulties. However, 20% of respondents did experience difficulty in recruiting clerical staff and 40% of respondents experienced difficulty in recruiting suitable employees for particular occupations.

TEXTILES, FOOTWEAR, LEATHER AND CLOTHING

The Index of Production for the textile and allied sector in Scotland showed a 2% rise in value over the third quarter of 1993, slightly in excess of the 1% increase seen across the UK as a whole. However, the value of output produced was unchanged over the year to the third quarter, and output is still around 11% down on the peak value

recorded in 1989.

Further increases in output may be in prospect, according to the results of the January Scottish Chambers' Business Survey (SCBS). Almost 50% of respondents reported an upward trend in sales in the three months to January, while 52% also reported an increased trend in orders. Growth occurred in both the home and export markets although it was strongest (for both orders and sales) in the UK outside of Scotland where, for example, 45% of companies had seen increased orders compared to only 13% reporting a fall. Overall capacity utilisation is still around 80%, although it was increased in 54% compared with the position one year previously. There was a very positive balance of optimism throughout the industry, however, with 61% of companies feeling more confident about their general prospects than they had one year previously, a comparable figure to that reported in the October figure.

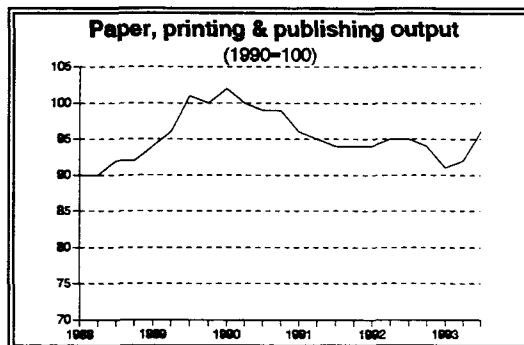


This increased confidence may also be beginning to feed through to new investments, with a balance of 15% more companies replying that they had revised such intentions upwards. 25% of those who had authorised an investment in the period to January having done so in order to expand capacity. However, the proportion of companies who cite lack of orders at the factor most likely to limit output in the short term is still high at 56%, although this is a slight decrease on the 59% reported in the October Survey.

PAPER, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

The latest Index of Production and Construction which refers to the third quarter of 1993, indicated a 4% output growth in the Paper, Printing and Publishing sector, since the second quarter. Comparing growth patterns of the last 4 quarters with the preceding 4 quarters, annualised growth

stands at -1%. Scottish quarterly growth figures compare favourably with corresponding figures from the UK Index of Production and Construction in this sector. UK figures indicate 0% growth from the second to third quarter of 1993, although UK annualised growth is a fairly buoyant 3%.



The more up to date results from the fourth quarter Scottish Chambers Business Survey show fairly encouraging indications of performance in the Paper, Printing and Publishing sector. A net 27% of firms reported an increase in optimism regarding the general business situation. 50% of survey respondents reported an increase in the volume of new orders. Specifically, a net 38% of firms experienced a rise in the level of new export orders. A net 24% of firms stated that the overall total volume of sales improved in the fourth quarter. Prospects for sales in the current quarter also appear promising. In particular, a net 43% of respondents expected an upward trend in total export sales.

Levels of investment increased modestly, with investment in plants and machinery rising for a net 2% of firms and a net 8% reporting an increase in investment in land and buildings. Caution still prevails in the labour market in this sector, however. A net 3% of firms reduced their work force in the last three months of 1993. A moderate improvement was expected in the first quarter 1994, with a net 8% of respondents predicting a rise in total employment levels.

WHISKY

Figures from the Scotch Whisky Association indicate that the slump in whisky exports experienced in the first half of last year ceased in the third quarter. Total exports for the nine months to September 1993 were 161.9 million litres of pure alcohol (LPA), virtually unchanged from the same period in 1992. However, there are substantial

variations within the overall figures. Overseas sales of bottled-in-Scotland blends, the mainstay of the industry, rose by 3.5% in the nine month period to 121.7 million LPA, a very encouraging sign in the midst of economic sluggishness throughout Western economies. By contrast, sales of malt whisky continue to decline. Bottled malt exports fell in the year to September to 4.7 million LPA, 16% down on the same period in 1992 and the lowest nine month figures for six years.

As both exports and the home market continue to show little real signs of growth, the industry is continuing the trend of cutting output to come more in line with demand. Total whisky production in 1993 was 351.2 million LPA, a decline of 8.4% from the total for 1992. As has been the case in the previous two years, malt whisky production has borne the bulk of the cuts, falling by over 15% during the year, while production of grain whisky fell by only 3.1%. Since the peak year of production (1990) annual output has fallen by a total of 19.5%, some 85 million LPA; almost 70% of this reduction has been in malt whisky production.

When GATT ruled in 1987 that Japan should tax all spirits at the same rate, there was great hope that this would herald an end to discriminatory policies against foreign imports, especially Scotch whisky. In reality, some benefit has accrued from the harmonisation of rates for domestic and imported whiskies, but the most obvious remaining discrepancy is that between imported spirits and shochu, the indigenous tipple. It had been hoped that the Japanese would undertake a serious reform of their excise duty system this year, but it now seems that this will not be the case - Scotch whisky will continue to be taxed many times more heavily than shochu. Until this discrepancy is removed, we will never know whether shochu's 70% of the Japanese spirits market is a result of tax discrimination, as the Scotch Whisky Association claims, or because Japanese drinkers simply prefer the stuff.

SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

Evidence from the Scottish Chambers Business Survey showed that wholesale optimism rose slightly during the fourth quarter with a net of +9% respondents more optimistic in the fourth quarter than they had been in the third quarter. Year on

year confidence remained high with a net balance of +20%. Business confidence in retail distribution remained positive during the fourth quarter but was not quite as strong as the previous quarter with a net of +7%. As is the case in all the sectors year on year confidence was high.

The upward trend in total wholesale sales continued and appeared to strengthen, however, this trend is expected to weaken slightly in the first quarter of 1994. There did not appear to be one single factor that will limit sales during the first quarter with 34% claiming that stock shortages would depress output while 30% noted credit facilities and 22% insufficient space. The trend in total retail sales remained upward although it faltered slightly during the fourth quarter with a net of +16% of respondents noting an increase in sales. Expectations for the subsequent quarter were almost as strong. Respondents felt that sales would essentially be constrained by three factors in the first quarter; insufficient floorspace(35%), credit facilities(28%) and stock shortages(29%).

Compared to the same period in 1992 a net balance of +10% of retailers revised their investment intentions upwards.

Scottish Power is currently thought to be the main contender to buy the Clydesdale electrical group which went into receivership in January this year. Clydesdale has a staff of 1403.

Shares in Wm Low fell in January following a profits warning and an announcement of staff cuts. 41 staff at the head office and distribution depot in Dundee were being made redundant. Interim results will be announced in April.

WH Smith revealed an 11% increase in interim pre tax profits; this was towards the lower end of analysts' expectations. The retail section of the group reported a 4.6% rise in operating profits to £32.1 million, on sales up by 7% at £612.5 million, while maintaining gross margins.

TRANSPORT

Employment in the UK transport and telecommunications sector rose by 0.06% in the last quarter. The corresponding figure for miscellaneous transport and storage sector was 1.03%.

The East of Scotland European consortium reports four key weaknesses with Scotland's transport system;

- 1) the requirement to upgrade the A1
- 2) the absence of an electrified rail link to the European High Speed Network
- 3) lack of ferry services from the East of Scotland to Scandinavia and the Baltic
- 4) a scarcity of direct flights to major European cities

These problems mean Scotland is effectively further away from the centre of the EU and that trade is being hampered with the "Golden Zone" in the Baltic where many new markets are emerging. While the Government is not taking immediate action to improve the situation, the European Commission's directorate for transport may shape international transport policy directly to give the EU a coherent and integrated transport system.

The Labour Party has declared that partnerships between the public and private sector can contribute significantly to capital investment projects in all areas of infrastructure. Transport bosses will welcome this move but it is not yet clear how risk and profits will be appropriated.

Air

Employment in the air transport sector increased by 0.3% in the last quarter.

The airline industry, relieved at escaping VAT on fares, is dismayed at the Chancellor's £5 'take off tax'. In particular, concern has been expressed over flights to Orkney, Shetland and the Western Isles. Attempts to have these flights exempted have so far failed as only aircraft carrying 20 or less passengers will be exempt thus putting some routes at risk as most aircraft are larger than this. The concession to the Isles would mean a loss of £2M in revenue to the Treasury.

Loganair is to shed 170 jobs in a reorganisation of its regional services. It will concentrate on the Highlands and Islands, while transferring its Glasgow, Manchester and Birmingham flights to Manx Airlines. Management blame the recession and restructuring is required to cut costs.

Subsidies to airlines were a major stumbling block in the recent GATT talks and the EU sponsored committee of 'wise men' are recommending cost cutting and more competition, ('open skies' policy), but are to allow state aid on a one off basis to

allow restructuring of the industry to compete with other low cost carriers. The committee also recommend that a deadline of June 1995 be implemented. Equally important will be moves to update Europe's air traffic control system, ease airport congestion and reduce capacity.

BAA's three Scottish airports, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen had average growth of 7.5% in each of the three months to December compared with 5.7% for Heathrow. Scottish airports Ltd warned of pressure from US airlines for Heathrow slots, displacing Scottish flights to Stansted. This means a longer travelling time to London and fewer international connections. Renfrewshire Enterprise and the Scottish Office announced plans for the development of a £400m business park at Glasgow Airport for airport related businesses. It is envisaged that it would become an international business district on an European scale, creating 16,000 jobs over 15 years and would require a dedicated rail link.

Rail

Employment increased by 0.08% in the last quarter in the railways.

BR is to sell its track maintenance and renewals operations to allow Railtrack a free choice of contractor. The annual turnover is £1bn, it employs 33,500 but there is no indication as to how profitable it is. The sale of Red Star parcels has been abandoned due to the lack of a suitable bid. Railtrack has failed to resist operators owning their own track, as the Central Railway Group has negotiated the purchase of 180 miles of track. Scotrail favours integration of track and operations when it is privatised. The Treasury target return on assets for privatised lines will be 5.6% rising to 8% within four years. Discounted fares will not be subject to inter-availability agreements by private operators. A pressure group, Transport 2000, estimate four out of five tickets are discounted while BR put the figure at 50%. Scotrail director Cyril Bleasdale has pleaded with the public to campaign to ensure the survival of rural lines, especially the West Highland line which has never made a profit. SPTE argues privatisation is holding up the Glasgow cross city link and the possibility of a new line to Glasgow Airport. The Scottish Office is to reimburse SPTE for any additional expense in 1994-95 due to privatisation but once franchises are sought it is expected that fares will rise dramatically.

SPTE may be financed by the Royal Bank of Scotland to purchase 21 new trains worth £36M, but recently the bank vetoed a similar deal with West Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive.

Six groups will tender for the £660M modernisation of the WCML. The work will be carried out over two phases. Railtrack has £550M (1994-95), £600M (1995-96) and £750M (1996-97), to spend on improvements and hopes to undertake 5,000 projects a year.

There is increasing pressure for the Dornoch rail link to be funded, in part by the £260M of EU objective 1 funding for the Highlands. £8.8M is earmarked by the Scottish Office for the Firth of Forth rail improvements over four years from 1995-96 and BR is being sued by Inverness Harbour Trustees for £1M following the collapse of the Ness Viaduct.

The work on Scotland's £8.6M Mossend freight terminal is ahead of schedule. This should give Scottish companies direct rail access to the Channel Tunnel. The Eurostar train has made its inaugural run to Waterloo International. Scottish services will be Edinburgh-Paris, (8hrs), and the Glasgow-Paris Sleeper, (12hrs). Fares have also been announced;

	Eurotunnel	P & O	Stena	Hoverspeed
Low season	£220	£139	£126	£142
Mid season	£260	£221	£188	£225
Peak season	£280	£289	£220	£297
Time (min)	35	75	75	75

The route for the fast link to the tunnel has been finalised. From Paris-Calais train speeds will be approximately 180mph, in the tunnel it will be 85mph and from Folkestone-Waterloo International it will average 47mph.

Road

Employment in the road transport sector increased by 0.36%.

Total traffic volume for 1993 was 0.5% lower than in 1992. Cars fell by 0.5%, light vans and goods vehicles by 1%.

More than 4,000 miles of the UK's 'A' roads need urgent structural repairs. The budget cut of £191M for local road funding has exacerbated the situation. 'A' road traffic has risen by 56% in the past ten years while local road traffic has increased by 34%. The Government however are to examine new road

building contracts which would include maintenance, the "whole life costing scheme". The Government has also been criticised for charging road users too little, as the social cost of pollution, congestion and accidents is £23-£26bn a year - twice the amount raised in taxes from road users. The Scottish Office is to examine two schemes for extending the M80 due to environmental considerations. Strathclyde's proposed £200M motorway project has met stiff opposition, especially the twin bridges on either side of the Kingston Bridge, Europe's busiest river crossing. Treasury constraints on new road building are blamed for delaying £1.6bn of contracts over the past three years, preventing the creation of 50,000 jobs. Only 74 out 128 schemes are in progress, actual spending is £1.4bn instead of the planned £3bn.

Scotland's first privately financed bridge, the Skye Bridge project is underway and expected to open in August 1995. Costs are £17M for the bridge and the Government is to pay £6M for connecting roads. The tolls are thought to be the highest in the UK at £5 per car although regular users will get some discount. There are fears that the island's economy may be adversely affected by the tolls but tourists would have to pay for the ferry if the bridge were not there.

Electronic cameras have contributed significantly to reducing road deaths in Scotland and Strathclyde, Lothian & Borders, Grampian and Tayside are to introduce more of them.

Motorway tolls could be in place by 1998 and trials are to begin later this year with over 100 companies expressing an interest.

New passenger car registrations for last year in Western Europe have increased by 5.9%, the UK showing a 20.4% increase. This is in contrast to the previous twelve months decline. By comparison commercial vehicle registrations fell last year by 2.05%, with only trucks and heavy trucks showing a rise at 15.77% and 26.75% respectively. This may in part be due to the 77.2% increase in light van leasing. This indicates that large operators have yet to start to replace their fleets on a substantial scale.

Sea

There was no change in employment in this sector.

The cost of pollution is becoming a major financial burden for shipowners. Claims have amounted to

£88M since 1987 with 1992 (the last year figures are available for) showing 35 claims compare to 79 over the previous five years. Tankers are involved in 45% of pollution incidents.

Glenlight Shipping Ltd, the bulk cargo firm which served the Highlands and Islands has closed due to the refusal of a £625,000 Scottish Office revenue deficit grant. If CalMac are to receive an increase in Tariff Rebate Subsidy (TRS) because of taking on this business, then this will strengthen the prospects of a privatised CalMac. Others have expressed fears that some of the business will be captured by foreign interest, whatever happens the cost to the islanders will rise.

FINANCIAL SECTOR

Asked to identify the strengths of the Scottish financial sector most commentators would cite fund management along with banking and insurance as areas of skill and significance that raise the importance of the region in the UK above that of all its competitors outside London. Indeed, some would argue that its fund management expertise raises the sector into the international league with Scottish fund managers successfully competing for and attracting business from, not only the UK but also Europe, the US and the Far East. International investors are apparently attracted by the region's investment expertise which can offer specialist skills in international investing based on long experience and wide contacts, and with a proven record of success. Such claims are usually difficult to support or reject but a recent survey by Scottish Financial Enterprise provides us with a quantitative glimpse of this sector and offers an interesting perspective on an area that is generally long on hype and short on facts.

The report itself offers a short summary of key points, most notably:

- i) Long term life funds represent the largest component of funds under management in Scotland.
- ii) Fund values continue to increase even when inflationary movements are accounted for.
- iii) Each individual specialist fund manager operates funds to the value of £738m based on end 1992 data.
- iv) Independent fund managers are now the

largest group of pension fund managers and also have a unique hold on the non-UK client market.

Far more interesting, however, are some of the statistics to be found in the report. Employment, for example, is given as amounting, in 1992, to 1017 people in total, including 136 professional fund managers. It is immediately apparent that fund management, at least in employment terms, is a very small industry and that even very fast rates of growth, if this were possible, would be unlikely to generate a substantial increase in employment.

The report compares the situation in 1989 with that in 1992 to highlight important and significant changes in the industry. Examples of the apparent success of the sector include the growth of all funds under management from £68,846m in 1989 to £100,388m in 1992, a 46% increase (or 15% after adjustment for inflation). Similarly, the number of pension funds under management is shown to increase from 791 to 2419 (although the market value of pension funds increases by a much more modest amount from £18,193m to £24,472m), the number of unit trusts is seen to increase by 58% (but again a much more modest value), and the number of investment trusts to increase by 28% (with a 17% increase by value).

The improvements over the three years look good but unfortunately are altogether less exciting once the figures are compared to changes in the UK market for investment funds as a whole. The Scottish Financial Sector managed only a small improvement in its share of the total UK Unit Trust industry and no improvement at all in its share of the UK investment trust market. The reasons are partly historical. The Scottish fund management industry was slow to enter the unit trust market in any substantial way with the result that the Scottish firms missed out in establishing themselves as major players in the unit trust sector. Although partially redeemed by the subsequent entry of the life assurance companies into the sale and provision of unit trusts, Scottish firms remain relatively underrepresented in this sector of the market and at present show little sign of any dramatic change in their competitive position and market standing. By the same token, the traditional strength of the Scottish firms in the investment trust market remains but the sector is now little more than half the size (by market value) of the market for unit trusts. The importance of the relative weakness in unit trusts is seen by considering that in 1984 the investment trust market in the UK was larger than

the unit trust side of the investment business. It is now roughly half the size. Despite sophisticated capital restructurings and recent innovation in the investment trust industry, growth in the market for investment trusts in the UK as a whole has been relatively slow.

The business of managing and investing pension fund assets in Scotland has shown considerable growth relative to the rest of the UK. But despite this, it is not clear that the Scottish fund managers are major players in this area. Comparable data on pension funds is difficult to obtain, but relating the market value of pension funds invested by Scottish fund managers to the market value of assets for all UK self-administered pension funds suggests a 5-6% share of the total market. The picture is complicated by the inclusion in the CSO statistics of pension funds that manage their own investments in-house. But despite such difficulties it does not appear that Scottish fund managers have been particularly successful in securing pension fund investments.

Some interesting insights are provided by statistics in the survey that detail the region of origin of the pension fund clients in 1992. Of the total number of clients 38% were based in Scotland, 57% in the rest of the UK and less than 5% outside the UK. For fund managers alone (that is excluding pension fund investment managers based in life assurance offices or banks) the proportion from overseas was higher but, even so, was less than 10%. Of course, the number of clients does not equate with the value of funds (or more importantly perhaps, to the fees earned), statistics that are unavailable to us, but it does suggest that the international image of the sector, at least as far as the clients is concerned, is somewhat overdone.

Looking at the spread of investment it is much easier to see an international bias with 34% of equity funds, in total, invested overseas with N America, Continental Europe and the Far East (excluding Japan) as the main destinations. Interestingly, the professional fund managers saw themselves predominantly as specialists in overseas markets, with only 21% of the professional (equity) fund managers specialising in the UK (but controlling 66% of equity funds) and 26%, 18%, and 10% specialising in Continental Europe, N America and the Far East respectively.

The survey provides a number of other tables of interest on the investment orientation of the funds under management. However, rather than dwell on

these statistics it is interesting to speculate on the profitability and contribution of fund management to the Scottish Economy. The survey provides no direct evidence on the costs and profitability of the industry but some informed guesses are possible since both employment and the size of funds under management are known. Unit trust fees tend to be relatively high but with the rapid increase in investment trust charges in recent years, a charge of around 0.5% is probably reasonable for the approximately £19,000m funds managed for unit and investment trusts and similar portfolios. The pension market is more competitive but average charges of 0.2% on the £24,000m pension fund portfolios would not be out of order and almost certainly considerably understate the total contribution of pension fund managers. The remainder of the funds under management, the £57,000m of life funds, is more difficult to apportion an average cost of management to. The very size of life assurance portfolios and their concentration in a few institutions reduces the scope for active management and suggests that a very low annual cost such as 0.05% may be appropriate. It must be recognised, however, that such a figure is little more than a guess, but from these estimates the overall contribution to the Scottish Economy of the fund management sector might then be estimated at around £170m with a realistic range of £150m-200m. Of course, the scope for argument over these figures is substantial since, although details of some individual charges are often known, average charges are generally unknown. In addition, some costs such as trustee fees, which must be paid by unit trusts, may flow through to institutions elsewhere. Despite this, the figures are unlikely to be too low since they deliberately ignore certain charges completely (for example, initial charges on unit trusts) and have been assessed at the bottom end of the range of known fees.

The aggregate calculation of the contribution to the Scottish Economy tells us nothing about the profitability of the fund management sector. However, dividing the estimated contribution of £170m by the number of employees in fund management suggests a gross income of around £170,000 per employee. Even after the high costs of assessing overseas markets, buying information and paying for information technology are considered the returns must be significant. Given the structure of the industry much of this return accrues in the form of very high salaries (or partnership profits) to key employees. Obviously the general picture of a very well rewarded and profitable industry is difficult to resist and advice

that we should give our children on the careers they might choose should perhaps be obvious!

HEALTH

Following the November budget proposed programme expenditure on health in Scotland for 1994-95 amounts to £3935 million, comprising £3707 million current and £228 million capital spending.

Scottish Health Statistics 1993 shows that a record number of inpatients (941,740) were discharged from Scottish hospitals in 1992-93 and the number waiting more than one year for treatment fell by 22%.

On the acute services front there has been the usual sound and fury. Lothian Health Board's proposals for Edinburgh, including possible closure of four hospitals, consolidation of accident and emergency and maternity services, and a new Edinburgh Royal Infirmary led the union Unison to complain about the proposed 1000 job losses and to predict bed "closures" of 600 rather than the 200 planned by the board, a claim flatly denied by the Chair of the Board. In the Western Isles, two hospitals will close - the 21-bed hospital at Daliburgh on South Uist and the 25-bed Lochmaddy Hospital on North Uist - to be replaced by a new 29-bed hospital to be built at Balivanich on Benbecula. This proposal did not find favour with the Daliburgh Action Group as this body would prefer Daliburgh to be refurbished and extended. In Glasgow, the oft-postponed acute strategy review has yet to appear. The Health Board has been required to cut its budget by £20 million over the next financial year. It proposes to do this mainly by cutting the equivalent of 30 posts in the pathology laboratories at the Royal Infirmary, and by achieving 2% savings in contracting arrangements with trusts and other providers. These budget arrangements include provision to meet the additional 3% pay increases recommended by the pay review bodies. Of course most of the sound and fury about Glasgow, echoing as far as parliament, concerned the Board's chair, its chief executive, assorted civil servants, the Scottish health minister and the Scottish Secretary. This was pure theatre with more acts to come no doubt.

Prescription charges are to rise - yet again - this time to £4.75. The government's advisers have clearly done their sums on this particular tax and can predict the revenue to be raised. What does not seem to have been undertaken is any sort of appraisal of the health status consequences of

changes in this tax, and the equity consequences for those not formally qualifying for exemption seem to be routinely ignored.

Meanwhile, the government continues to turn down pleas for tobacco advertising to be banned, stressing instead its commitment to work with the tobacco industry to achieve health goals in this area. As this column has stressed on many occasions, Scotland's health problems are strongly associated with socio-economic considerations, including patterns of eating, drinking and smoking. If government ministers believe in the adverse health effects of smoking why rely on exhortation? If not, why not simply let the tobacco industry go its own way?

In this area, as in other health matters, there is much recourse to the term "cost-effective" in consideration of alternative health strategies and policies. Required reading for politicians should be Alan Maynard's Health Service Journal article of 27 January 1994. Making his customary plea for openness and accountability in the analysis and discussion of health service policies, he asks no less than 25 questions (most of which are not rhetorical!) about recent policy changes and activities in the health service. A number of these refer to cost-effectiveness. He makes it clear that many of these questions are not remotely near being addressed by the government, or asked by opposition politicians. Part of the problem lies in the areas of data and statistics. In another Health Service Journal article, John Appleby and Sean Boyle (3 February 1994) state: "Despite the enormous quantity of data, figures and statistics generated daily by the NHS, there are increasing instances of useful and important information either failing to be collected, being changed in ways which prevent meaningful comparisons over time, or simply being given limited, or in some cases no, publication at all. Failure to address this information deficit is bad for the democratic health of the NHS and may ultimately be bad for the physical health of the nation." It is clearly incumbent on these of us who would claim to be independent observers of the health scene to keep the pressure on for the explicit evaluation of health sector activities, and to insist on the provision and dissemination of the data which would facilitate this.

The Labour Party issued a consultative document entitled *Health 2000*. Whilst claiming to be receptive to comment on its ideas, some broad themes on Labour thinking emerge. These include

the acceptance of the purchaser-provider split, but the rejection of GP fundholding and the replacement of formal contracting for resource allocation purposes by alternative arrangements. Public commentary so far concentrates on how Labour would change the "bureaucratic" picture in the NHS and, inevitably, how it proposes to fund its proposals. By the time of the next general election we should see the results of the party's consultation process.

THE LABOUR MARKET

Employment

Recent experience of changes in official estimates of employment data emphasise the need for caution amongst those who seek to interpret recent labour market trends. The quarterly employment estimates, derived from employer-based surveys, are benchmarked on the biennial Census of Employment. Results from the most recent Census for September 1991, have recently become available and have necessitated revisions to official employment estimates for the period after the previous Census of Employment (September 1989).

Tables 1 and 2 report the revised data from December 1991. The latest estimates can be compared with the pre-Census figures, which are presented within parentheses. The main points are that for December 1991; total employment was underestimated by 35,000 or 1.7%; total male employment had been underestimated by 11 thousand (1.1%) but the part-time component was overestimated by 20 thousand (19.0%); total female employment was under-recorded (by 24 thousand or 2.5%) as was part-time female employment (11 thousand, 2.6%). While employment estimates in production industries were little affected, there was significant underestimates of employment in metal goods etc and overestimations in other manufacturing. Employment in construction had been underestimated by 16 thousand or 12.8%. In services as a whole employment was under-recorded slightly, employment was over-estimated in Public admin. etc (by 29 thousand or 4.2%).

The revisions imply a rather different pattern of employment change over the year to December 1992 than had previously been believed. In particular; the fall in male employment was more marked, and the part-time component actually increased; the fall in construction employment was more acute (now estimated to have been 42 thousand or 7.5%); employment in public admin. etc contracted by 8 thousand, whereas the earlier estimates indicated an expansion of some 18 thousand.

The most recent employment data for September 1993 and these are reported in Tables 1 and 2.

Overall, total employees in employment fell by around 19,000 (1.0%) in the year to September 1993. Male employees in employment fell by 26,000 (2.6%), and total female employment rose by 8,000 (0.8%). Part-time female employment rose by 7,000 (1.6%) and part-time male employment rose by 1,000 or 1.1%.

Over the year to June 1993, the biggest employment losses occurred in construction (11,000 or 9.2%), metal goods (9,000 or 0.6%) and other manufacturing (7,000 or 1.7%). Distribution, hotel and catering registered a small employment loss of 5,000 (1.2%).

Vacancies: stocks and flows

Over the year January 1994 unfilled vacancies at job centres in Scotland fluctuated between 17.2 (15.9) and 19.5 (20.1) thousands on a seasonally adjusted (unadjusted) basis (Table 3). Vacancies were unchanged over the year to January 1994 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The net increase in the stock of unfilled vacancies conceals much larger gross inflows and outflows (Table 4). These were of a similar order of magnitude to the outstanding stock of vacancies in each month. For example, in January 1994 inflows of 22.9 thousand were slightly less than outflows (23.3 thousand). The short average duration of vacancies is a sign that employers on average do not find it difficult to fill posts because of a continuing slackness in the labour market (although employers may still find it difficult to recruit specific skills in particular locations).

Unemployment: stocks and flows

Recent data on the seasonally adjusted unemployment stock are presented in Table 5. The most recent data, of course, reflect the current rules governing eligibility to claim benefit which have been in place since September 1988. These reflect the extension of a guaranteed offer of a YTS place to all those under 18 who have not found a job, under the Employment Training Scheme. Under 18s are consequently not entitled to claim benefit and so are excluded from the unemployment count.

Unemployment, on a seasonally adjusted basis, rose in each of the ten months up to and including August 1991, fell in September and remained constant in October of that year. In contrast, unemployment continued to rise in the UK as a whole. However, unemployment then fell in both February and March. It is unusual for unemployment to fall at such an early stage in what appears to be a recovery. Normally, it takes some time for a recovery in output to feed through to employment as employers eliminate labour which they have "hoarded" during the recession. It still remains to be seen whether the data reflect the recent tougher line in the payment of unemployment benefits or genuinely reflect a recovery. While the latter interpretation received something of a blow from the 2.2% increase in unemployment in July, unemployment fell (on an adjusted basis) in each month from then up to and including December 1993. However (adjusted unemployment rose by 3.2 thousand in January 1994.

Over the year to January 1994 total unemployment fell about 11.5 thousand, from 249.5 thousand and from 9.8% to 9.4% of the working population. This represents a reduction in the level of unemployment of 4.6%. The aggregate figures reflect a decrease in female unemployment of 3.2 thousand, and a decrease of 8.3 thousand in male unemployment over the year.

Table 6 presents recent flows into and out of the unemployment stock. In January 1994 inflows were at 35.1 thousand, about 1.3 thousand less than in the same month of 1993. Outflows were, at 22.6 thousand, 4.1 thousand less than in January 1993. If gross outflows were maintained in their January 1994 level unemployment stocks could turnover in just under 10 months.

BUSINESS SURVEY EVIDENCE

Evidence from the Scottish Chambers' Business Survey for the final quarter 1993 indicated that the positive trends in employment, noted in the third quarter, were not sustained. Total employment fell in Manufacturing, Construction, Retail Distribution and Finance. However, the slight rise in employment levels continued in Wholesale Distribution and Tourism/Leisure.

Total employment is expected to fall in all sectors, apart for Wholesale Distribution in the first quarter 1994. There was no evidence in the results of any expected sustained or widespread increase in

employment.

The results for the fourth quarter support the view that the optimistic trends in employment in the third quarter were influenced by seasonal factors. Nevertheless, the employment trends reported for the fourth quarter 1993 were the best fourth quarter trends for the past three years in Construction, Retail Distribution and Tourism/Leisure, and the best figures since the fourth quarter 1990 in Manufacturing.

Downward trends in employment continued in the Oil sector, and these are expected to continue through the first quarter 1994. Full time employment appeared to be more affected than the more flexible forms.

The slight rise in Manufacturing employment, noted in the third quarter, was not sustained and a net -7% reported a fall in total employment. This decline was expected to continue through the first quarter 1994. Once again temporary employment appeared to be affected less than full time work.

The downward trend in employment in Construction accelerated, although employment trends do tend to worsen in the fourth quarter. However, what was unusual was the net +10% reporting an increased use of sub contractors.

Employment trends continued to improve in Wholesale Distribution; the net +4% reporting an increase was the second most positive since the revision of the survey in 1990. But this growth in employment was entirely due to increased part time and temporary employment, as full employment continued to fall.

In Retail Distribution, the upward trend in employment was not sustained, and a net -1% reported a fall. Once again this marginal fall concealed a steeper decrease in full time employment and a rise in part time employment.

The Financial sector reported a steepening of the downward trends in employment which have been a consistent feature over the past three years. Not for the first time the decline affected full time staff far more severely than either part time or temporary staffs. The major restructuring of the financial sector may have a number of unintended effects on the relationship between banks and small to medium sized firms.

In Tourism, the upward trend in employment strengthened slightly from a net +1% to +2%. Once

again, this upward trend is better than that recorded for the fourth quarters 1990, 1991 and 1992. However, employment and overtime levels were expected to fall in the first quarter 1994.

The fourth quarter's results highlight the drift towards more flexible forms of employment. In Manufacturing and the service sectors, temporary and part time employment either grew more or was less affected than full time employment.

The downward trend in the level of pay settlements steepened slightly in the fourth quarter. Average wage/salary increases fell in all sectors, apart from Construction. The average increase in Manufacturing fell to 3.1%, the lowest recorded since the revision of the survey in 1990. In Wholesale distribution, settlements fell to 3.4%, and in Retail to 3.8% - again the lowest since the start of the survey. In both Finance and Tourism/Leisure the average increase was below 3%, at 2.5% and 2.8% respectively. Once again, the increase in tourism and leisure was the lowest since the sector was included in the survey in 1990.

The percentages of firms seeking to recruit staff fell in Manufacturing, Construction, Retail and Finance, but rose in both Wholesale and Tourism/Leisure. There was generally a fall in recruitment activity in the fourth quarter. More importantly, the percentages seeking to recruit in the fourth quarter 1993 in Manufacturing, Construction, Retail and Tourism/Leisure were higher than in either the fourth quarters 1991 and 1992. This provides further support for the view of a gradual slowdown in the decline in demand for labour.

The gradual recovery in the economy has been accompanied by an increase in the percentages of firms reporting difficulties in recruiting suitable employees. A further rise in recruitment difficulties was reported in Manufacturing, Wholesale Distribution and Tourism/Leisure. This rise occurred during a period of declining investment in training.

A fifth of Manufacturing and Construction, and 32% of Tourist respondents reported difficulties in recruiting skilled manual staffs. Difficulties in recruiting suitable managerial staffs were widespread in Oil, and were noted by a quarter of Tourism, 20% of Manufacturing and 16% of Construction respondents.

TABLE 1 EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND: INDUSTRY AGGREGATES ('000s)*										
(Figures in square brackets reflect the 1989 and 1990 LFS. The latest estimates reflect the impact of the 1991 LFS.)										
SIC 1980		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	Prod/Const	Production	Manuf.	Services
		All	of which P/T	All	of which P/T		1-5	1-4	2-4	6-9
1979	Jun	(1,205)		(897)	(332)	(2,102)	(831)	(676)	(604)	1,224
1989	Mar	(1,015) [1,016]		(914) [924]	(387) [376]	(1,929) [1,941]	(587) [601]	(440) [476]	(401) [418]	(1,314) [1,311]
	Jun	[1,018]		[941]	[384]	[1,959]	[599]	[474]	[416]	[1,331]
	Sep	[1,034]		[934]	[389]	[1,968]	[594]	[460]	[402]	[1,344]
	Dec	[1,033]		[939]	[401]	[1,972]	[595]	[461]	[402]	[1,349]
1990	Mar	[1,027]		[930]	[395]	[1,957]	[591]	[457]	[397]	[1,337]
	Jun	[1,031]		[942]	[406]	[1,974]	[591]	[458]	[398]	[1,353]
	Sep	[1,040] (1,043)		[943] (943)	[406] (404)	[1,983] (1,986)	[597] (594)	[465] (464)	[405] (405)	[1,356] (1,362)
	Dec	[1,034] (1,043)		[946] (949)	[417] (416)	[1,980] (1,992)	[591] (589)	[462] (462)	[401] (403)	[1,362] (1,376)
1991	Mar	[1,021] (1,035)		[936] (941)	[412] (413)	[1,956] (1,978)	[573] (571)	[449] (450)	[388] (391)	[1,356] (1,377)
	Jun	[1,015] (1,031)	106	[944] (953)	[414] (417)	[1,959] (1,984)	[562] (561)	[443] (444)	[383] (385)	[1,368] (1,394)
	Sep	[1,011] (1,026)	103	[947] (954)	[418] (414)	[1,958] (1,984)	[560] (567)	[443] (444)	[383] (385)	[1,370] (1,394)
	Dec	(1,026) 1,037	(105) 85	(952) 976	(416) 427	(1,978) 2,013	(543) 560	(434) 435	(376) 377	(1,416) 1,425
1992	Mar	(1,020) 1,026	(112) 87	(955) 980	(418) 429	(1,975) 2,005	(535) 551	(430) 431	(373) 372	(1,411) 1,426
	Jun	(1,024) 1,023	(123) 92	(956) 981	(419) 431	(1,979) 2,005	(528) 544	(425) 425	(368) 368	(1,424) 1,434
	Sep	(1,008) 1,014	(119) 93	(948) 971	(416) 428	(1,956) 1,985	(519) 534	(418) 418	(361) 360	(1,410) 1,424
	Dec	(993) 993	(95) 96	(971) 973	(436) 437	(1,963) 1,966	(520) 518	(405) 405	(348) 348	(1,418) 1,422
1993	Mar	979	91	966	431	1945	511	401	345	1,407
	Jun	989	97	977	438	1966	512	404	348	1,427
	Sep	988	94	979	435	1966	509	403	348	1,430

Source: Department of Employment Gazette

* Figures within [.] reflect estimates prior to the 1989 Census of Employment
Figures within (.) reflect estimates prior to the 1991 Census of Employment

TABLE 2 EMPLOYMENT: SCOTLAND EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT ('000's)*										
SIC 1980	Agric./ forestry/ fishing	Energy & Water	Metal Man. & chemicals	Metal goods, Eng. & vehicles	Other Man.	Const.	Distribution Hotels & Catering: repairs	T' sport & Comm.	Banking, insurance & finance	Public admin, education & other services
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	91-92
1979	48	72	82	258	265	155	[391]	135	123	[573]
1989	Jun [29]	[58]	[47]	[166]	[202]	[125]	[385]	[116]	[174]	[656]
	Sep [30]	[59]	[48]	[168]	[207]	[124]	[387]	[116]	[176]	[664]
	Dec [28]	[60]	[49]	[169]	[206]	[122]	[384]	[116]	[177]	[676]
1990	Mar [28]	[61]	[49]	[168]	[203]	[121]	[374]	[117]	[179]	[678]
	Jun [30]	[61]	[47]	[170]	[207]	[120]	[387]	[115]	[180]	[683]
	Sep [30] 29	[63] 59	[47] 43	[172] (167)	[212] (195)	[120] (130)	[392] (416)	[115] (113)	[182] (195)	[685] (639)
	Dec [27] 27	[61] 59	[44] 41	[169] (164)	[189] (197)	[129] (127)	[412] (417)	[108] (112)	[184] (196)	[657] (652)
1991	Mar [28] 28	[61] 60	[43] 39	[165] (158)	[181] (193)	[123] (121)	[404] (410)	[106] (110)	[189] (205)	[657] (654)
	Jun [29] 28	[60] 59	[42] 38	[161] (153)	[180] (194)	[120] (117)	[408] (415)	[107] (111)	[187] (205)	[665] (662)
	Sep [29] 28	[60] 59	[42] 38	[161] (153)	[180] (194)	[116] (114)	[408] (415)	[108] (112)	[182] (203)	[673] (664)
	Dec 28	58	41	(153) 163	(184) 173	(109) 125	(418) 416	(111) 115	(213) 209	(664) 693
1992	Mar 28	58	40	(153) 160	(183) 172	(105) 121	(411) 409	(110) 115	(217) 209	(673) 694
	Jun 27	58	39	(147) 154	(185) 174	(103) 119	(419) 416	(109) 113	(223) 211	(672) 694
	Sep 27	58	38	(143) 151	(182) 172	(101) 118	(416) 413	(107) 111	(220) 213	(667) 687
	Dec 26	57	36	(147) 147	(165) 165	(115) 113	(417) 417	(111) 111	(208) 208	(682) 687
1993	Mar 26	56	36	143	166	111	401	109	208	689
	Jun 27	56	36	145	167	108	411	111	212	693
	Sep 27	55	36	144	169	106	419	110	214	687

* See notes to Table 1

Source: Department of Employment Gazette

TABLE 3 UNFILLED VACANCIES AT JOBCENTRES - SCOTLAND ('000s)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Vacancies at Careers Offices	
	Number	Change since previous month	Aver. change over 3 months ending	Unadjusted Total	Unadjusted
1990 Jan	22.8	-0.3	-0.1	19.8	1.1
Feb	22.3	-0.5	-0.7	19.2	1.0
Mar	22.3	0.0	-0.3	20.5	1.2
Apr	23.0	0.7	0.1	22.9	1.5
May	22.7	-0.3	0.1	23.6	1.3
Jun	22.4	-0.3	0.0	23.8	1.4
Jul	22.2	-0.2	-0.3	23.3	1.2
Aug	22.4	0.2	0.1	23.2	1.1
Sep	22.4	0.0	0.0	24.5	1.1
Oct	21.8	-0.2	-0.2	24.0	0.9
Nov	18.7	-3.1	-1.3	19.4	0.9
Dec	16.6	-2.0	-1.8	15.2	0.6
1991 Jan	19.1	2.5	-0.9	15.6	0.7
Feb	22.6	3.6	1.3	19.8	0.6
Mar	23.9	1.3	2.4	21.8	0.6
Apr	19.3	-4.6	0.1	19.4	0.7
May	17.7	-1.6	-1.6	18.5	0.8
Jun	17.2	-0.5	-2.1	18.8	0.9
Jul	16.2	-1.1	-1.1	17.1	0.8
Aug	15.6	-0.6	-0.7	16.3	0.7
Sep	15.9	0.3	-0.5	18.6	0.6
Oct	17.0	0.5	0.2	19.6	0.6
Nov	17.4	0.4	0.5	18.2	0.6
Dec	17.5	0.1	0.3	15.9	0.4
1992 Jan	17.8	0.3	0.3	14.4	0.5
Feb	18.6	0.8	0.4	15.8	0.4
Mar	18.5	-0.1	0.6	16.9	0.6
Apr	19.5	1.0	0.6	20.1	0.5
May	19.7	0.2	0.4	20.7	0.6
Jun	19.2	-0.5	0.2	20.9	0.7
Jul	18.8	-0.7	-0.2	19.1	0.7
Aug	18.7	-0.1	-0.4	18.7	0.5
Sep	18.3	-0.4	-0.4	20.0	0.5
Oct	18.7	0.4	0.0	21.0	0.6
Nov	19.9	1.2	0.4	20.7	0.5
Dec	19.8	-0.1	0.5	18.0	0.4
1993 Jan	19.5	-0.3	0.3	15.9	0.3
Feb	19.5	0.0	-0.1	17.2	0.3
Mar	19.5	0.0	-0.1	18.5	0.5
Apr	18.1	-1.4	-0.5	18.9	0.5
May	17.8	-0.3	-0.6	19.0	0.5
Jun	17.2	-0.6	-0.8	19.0	0.6
Jul	18.0	0.8	0.0	18.2	0.6
Aug	18.6	0.6	0.3	18.4	0.6
Sep	18.2	-0.4	0.3	19.9	0.6
Oct	17.7	-0.5	-0.1	20.1	0.5
Nov	18.9	1.2	0.1	19.7	0.4
Dec	19.3	0.4	0.4	17.6	0.4
1994 Jan	19.5	0.2	0.6	15.8	0.5

Source: Department of Employment Press Notice

Note: Figures from October reflect the revised basis of seasonal adjustment from November 1992

**TABLE 4: VACANCY FLOWS AT JOBCENTRES, STANDARDISED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED -
SCOTLAND**

	In-flow		Out-flow		000s of which: Placings	
Date	Level	Average change 3 months ended	Level	Average change 3 months ended	Level	Average change 3 months ended
1990 Jan	20.1	1.2	21.2	-0.6	17.9	-0.5
Feb	22.7	-0.4	23.4	0.1	19.4	0.0
Mar	22.3	0.1	22.3	0.0	18.5	-0.1
Apr	22.4	0.8	22.2	0.3	18.4	0.2
May	22.5	0.1	22.3	-0.4	18.4	-0.3
Jun	21.6	-0.2	1.9	-0.1	18.1	-0.1
Jul	23.5	0.4	23.5	0.4	19.7	0.4
Aug	23.2	0.2	22.8	0.2	18.8	0.1
Sep	22.9	0.4	22.9	0.3	18.6	0.2
Oct	22.4	-0.4	22.9	-0.1	18.7	-0.2
Nov	21.9	-0.4	25.8	1.0	20.6	0.6
Dec	21.1	-0.3	21.8	-0.3	17.6	-0.3
1991 Jan	21.9	-0.1	20.5	-0.8	16.6	-0.7
Feb	22.5	0.2	18.7	-2.4	15.2	-1.8
Mar	21.9	0.2	20.8	-0.3	17.4	-0.1
Apr	22.3	0.1	25.8	1.8	21.6	1.7
May	22.4	0.0	26.0	2.4	21.6	2.1
Jun	20.1	-0.6	20.3	-0.2	16.7	-0.2
Jul	20.0	-0.8	20.7	-1.7	16.9	-1.6
Aug	19.5	-1.0	20.0	-2.0	16.4	-1.7
Sep	20.6	0.2	20.4	0.0	16.8	0.0
Oct	23.0	0.9	21.6	0.2	18.0	0.3
Nov	19.9	0.0	19.7	-0.2	15.7	-0.4
Dec	21.2	0.2	20.6	0.2	17.3	0.2
1992 Jan	20.3	-0.9	20.7	-0.3	17.4	-0.2
Feb	20.3	0.1	19.9	-0.1	16.3	0.2
Mar	21.7	0.2	21.9	0.4	18.3	0.3
Apr	21.4	0.4	21.2	0.2	17.7	0.1
May	21.4	0.4	21.3	0.5	17.8	0.5
Jun	22.1	0.1	22.4	0.2	18.3	0.0
Jul	20.1	-0.4	20.6	-0.2	16.7	-0.3
Aug	20.7	-0.3	20.4	-0.4	16.6	-0.4
Sep	21.6	-0.2	21.6	-0.2	17.9	-0.2
Oct	21.5	0.4	20.2	-0.2	16.9	0.1
Nov	21.6	0.3	20.7	0.1	16.9	0.0
Dec	22.4	0.3	22.0	0.1	18.7	0.4
1993 Jan	22.1	0.2	22.8	0.9	18.8	0.7
Feb	21.9	0.1	21.9	0.4	18.0	0.1
Mar	22.6	0.1	22.7	0.2	18.1	-0.3
Apr	21.5	-0.2	22.6	-0.1	18.2	-0.2
May	21.6	-0.1	23.6	0.6	18.3	0.1
Jun	22.0	-0.2	22.4	-0.1	18.7	0.2
Jul	22.2	0.2	20.9	-0.6	17.8	-0.1
Aug	21.6	0.0	20.9	-0.9	17.8	-0.2
Sep	22.1	0.0	21.7	-0.2	18.8	0.0
Oct	23.0	0.3	22.6	0.6	19.3	0.5
Nov	24.7	1.0	24.0	1.0	20.5	0.9
Dec	23.8	0.6	22.6	0.3	19.6	0.3
1994 Jan	22.9	0.0	23.3	0.2	20.9	0.5

Source: Department of Employment

Note: Figures from October reflect the revised basis of seasonal adjustment from November 1992

TABLE 5: SCOTLAND - UNEMPLOYMENT - SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (excluding school leavers ('000s)) (Figures in parentheses reflect estimates on September 1988 basis - see text for details)						
Date	Male	Female	Total	Change since previous month	Ave. change over 6 months ending	Unemp. rate % of working pop.
1990 Jan	151.1	56.8	207.9	-3.3	-3.8	8.3
Feb	150.8	56.2	207.0	-0.9	-3.6	8.2
Mar	149.6	55.4	205.0	-2.0	-3.1	8.2
Apr	148.5	55.3	203.8	-1.2	-2.6	8.1
May	147.1	54.3	201.3	-2.4	-2.2	8.0
Jun	147.0	54.1	201.1	-0.3	-1.7	8.0
Jul	147.9	53.6	201.5	0.4	-1.1	8.0
Aug	147.6	52.8	200.4	-1.1	-1.1	8.0
Sep	147.6	51.6	199.2	-1.2	-1.0	7.9
Oct	146.9	51.0	197.9	-1.3	-1.0	7.9
Nov	147.8	50.8	198.6	0.7	-0.5	7.9
Dec	149.6	51.2	200.8	2.2	-0.1	8.0
1991 Jan	150.3	51.2	201.5	0.7	0.0	8.1
Feb	153.0	51.7	204.7	3.2	0.7	8.2
Mar	157.0	52.3	209.3	4.6	1.7	8.4
Apr	160.4	54.0	214.4	4.8	2.6	8.5
May	163.9	55.2	219.8	4.7	3.3	8.7
Jun	166.5	55.4	221.9	2.8	3.3	8.8
Jul	169.4	56.2	225.6	3.7	3.8	8.9
Aug	170.9	56.1	227.0	1.4	3.5	9.0
Sep	170.4	55.3	225.7	-1.3	2.7	9.0
Oct	171.0	54.7	225.7	0.0	1.9	9.0
Nov	172.6	54.5	227.1	1.2	1.3	9.0
Dec	173.6	54.3	227.9	1.4	0.9	9.0
1992 Jan	176.0	54.9	230.9	3.0	0.9	9.2
Feb	176.2	55.3	231.5	0.6	0.9	9.2
Mar	175.5	55.8	231.3	-0.2	0.9	9.2
Apr	177.7	56.2	233.9	2.6	1.4	9.3
May	179.1	56.1	235.2	1.3	1.4	9.3
Jun	180.1	56.4	236.5	1.3	1.4	9.4
Jul	183.0	57.5	240.5	4.6	1.5	9.5
Aug	186.4	57.0	243.4	2.9	1.9	9.6
Sep	186.2	56.4	242.6	-0.8	1.9	9.6
Oct	187.8	56.5	244.3	1.7	1.8	9.6
Nov	189.4	56.6	246.0	1.7	1.9	9.7
Dec	192.3	57.1	249.4	3.4	2.3	9.8
1993 Jan	192.5	57.0	249.5	0.1	1.5	9.8
Feb	190.7	56.9	247.6	-1.9	0.7	9.8
Mar	188.4	56.1	244.5	-3.1	0.3	9.6
Apr	188.4	56.5	244.9	0.4	0.1	9.7
May	188.5	55.8	244.3	-0.6	-0.3	9.6
Jun	189.0	55.5	244.5	0.2	-0.8	9.6
Jul	190.2	56.5	246.7	2.2	-0.5	9.7
Aug	189.6	56.5	246.1	-0.6	-0.3	9.7
Sep	187.2	55.7	242.9	-3.2	-0.3	9.6
Oct	184.4	54.5	238.7	-4.2	-1.0	9.4
Nov	182.9	53.8	236.7	-2.0	-1.3	9.3
Dec	181.6	53.2	234.8	-1.9	-1.6	9.3
1994 Jan	184.2	53.8	238.0	3.2	-1.5	9.4

Source: Department of Employment

TABLE 6: UNEMPLOYMENT FLOWS - STANDARDISED, UNADJUSTED: SCOTLAND ('000s)

Month ending	In-flow	Out-flow
1990 Jan	29.7	22.9
Feb	31.9	35.7
Mar	29.5	35.5
Apr	29.7	33.3
May	25.8	35.9
Jun	29.1	31.5
Jul	38.5	30.2
Aug	29.9	30.5
Sep	32.5	37.6
Oct	33.0	35.3
Nov	34.1	31.1
Dec	31.6	25.3
1991 Jan	31.3	20.8
Feb	34.0	32.9
Mar	32.9	31.6
Apr	33.8	31.8
May	30.9	32.7
Jun	31.0	30.9
Jul	44.4	30.5
Aug	32.8	30.9
Sep	33.9	41.0
Oct	34.6	36.3
Nov	34.8	32.1
Dec	32.5	26.9
1992 Jan	34.2	20.6
Feb	33.7	35.1
Mar	31.8	34.2
Apr	33.5	33.1
May	30.4	34.6
Jun	32.9	34.4
Jul	48.9	33.3
Aug	35.4	32.9
Sep	37.1	46.0
Oct	38.7	39.8
Nov	38.2	35.6
Dec	34.0	26.3
1993 Jan	36.4	26.7
Feb	34.1	38.1
Mar	31.3	38.2
Apr	34.9	35.6
May	30.8	36.4
Jun	31.9	35.1
Jul	49.2	34.6
Aug	34.4	34.6
Sep	35.1	48.9
Oct	35.5	41.7
Nov	35.6	35.4
Dec	32.8	30.3
1994 Jan	35.1	22.6

Source: Department of Employment

REGIONAL REVIEW

Introduction

In January 1994, Scottish unemployment rose by 14,485 to stand at 250,999, on an unadjusted basis. This represents a monthly rise of 6.2% and leaves 9.9% of the Scottish workforce unemployed. Male unemployment rose by 10,527 or 5.7% whilst female jobless rose by 3,958 or 7.6%. Male unemployment presently stands at 194,597 of 13.6% of the workforce and female at 56,402 or 5.1% of the workforce. The unadjusted series for Scotland and GB for the past year is set out in Table 1.

The Scottish jobless count tend to rise in January due to seasonal factors. When adjusted for seasonality, Scottish unemployment rose by 3,200 or 1.36% to stand at 238,000 or 9.4% of the workforce. The unadjusted series for Scotland and Britain are set out in Table 2. Seasonally adjusted unemployment has been falling since March and the present monthly rise is an unwelcome development.

The January rise in Scottish seasonally unadjusted jobless compares unfavourably with the British experience. In January, British unemployment rose by 15,900 or 0.6% to stand at 2,686,400. This constitutes 9.8% of the GB workforce. At present both the Scottish male and female unemployment rates stand below their British equivalents.

In the quarter to January 1994, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Scotland declined by 700 or 0.3%. On an unadjusted basis, Scottish jobless rose by 17,008 or 7.3%. In GB, the adjusted total fell by 61,700 or 2.2% whilst the raw count rose by 96,105 or by 3.6%. Thus, in the last quarter unemployment has been falling in both Scotland and GB but at a slower rate north of the border.

In the year to January 1994, Scottish seasonally adjusted jobless fell by 11,500 or 4.6%. The unadjusted count declined by 9,758 or by 3.7%. In GB, the adjusted total dropped by 198,700 or 6.9% whilst the raw count fell by 1,671,197. Across the recession, Scottish unemployment rose at a significantly slower rate than in Britain as a whole. In the period May 1990 to January 1993, Scottish unemployed increased by 24.3% compared with a British rise of 92.2%.

As we have argued in previous Commentaries, the large cyclical rises in southern parts of Britain would abate in recovery and that Scotland would begin to underperform the rest of the country. Clearly, this has been happening in the year to January 1994. In the Medium term, the cyclical upswing will reduce unemployment most quickly in those areas which have been affected worst by the recession.

Unemployment in the British regions

In this section, we consider the varying fortunes of British Regional labour markets with reference to the trend in seasonally adjusted employment and vacancies. Our discussion proceeds on the basis of the GB standard regions and 3 artificially constructed areas. The South of England comprises London, the South East, East Anglia and the South West. Midlands & Wales consists of East & West Midlands plus Wales whilst the North of England encompasses Yorkshire and Humberside, the North West and the Northern Region.

Tables 3 & 4 illustrate various aspects of the regional jobless position in the May 1990-January 1994 period. Table 3 sets out the monthly, quarterly and yearly changes to January 1994. This indicates that Scottish unemployment fell by 4.6% in the year to January 1994. Only the Northern region performed more poorly. In the latest quarter, Scottish unemployment declined by 0.3% which is the smallest fall evident in any region. In the month to January, Scottish jobless rose by 1.4% which was the worst regional performance except East Anglia.

Table 4 set out the relative unemployment rates and provides details of regional jobless changes across the recession. The relative unemployment rate is the regional rate expressed as a percentage of the equivalent British rate. Thus, Table 4 indicates that the Scottish unemployment rate was 1.48 times the British rate in May 1990. By January 1993, the relative position had improved with the Scottish relative rate standing at 93.3%. By January 1994, the Scottish relative had deteriorated and, at present, the Scottish relative is 95.9%

An examination of Table 4 suggests that

unemployment across the recession has risen most sharply the further south one looks. Examination of Table 3 indicates that, in recovery, the south has tended to do better than in Scotland and the North. Of interest is London where the growth in jobless was less marked in the May 1990 to January 1993 period than in the rest of the South of England. In recovery, unemployment in London has fallen at under half the rate experienced in the south. In term of unemployment change, the urban core has proved less volatile than the hinterland.

Across the recession, the trend in relative unemployment was one of convergence. Thus, low unemployment rate regions in the South deteriorated relative to the rising national rate. In Scotland and the North, unemployment rose less markedly causing the relative to fall. In the case of Scotland, the unemployment rate dropped below the British rate in early 1992 and has remained there ever since. Our investigations indicate that, apart from during the second world war, the Scottish rate had been above the national equivalent since records began in the early 1920s.

Similar Tables were prepared for male and female unemployment and are available on request. In the period May 1990 to January 1993, Scottish male jobless rose by 45,500 to stand at 192,500. This rise represents the lowest of any of the 11 British standard regions. In May 1990, the male rate stood at 10.4% or 1.48 times the national average. By January 1993, the Scottish male rate stood at 93.7% of the British equivalent.

In the year to January 1994, Scottish male unemployment fell by 8,300 or by 4.3%. Only London (-3.1%) and Northern England (+0.1%) performed worse. The largest annual falls were experienced in rest of the South East (-10.8), South West(-10.3%) and West Midlands (-9.8%). In January 1994, the Scottish male unemployment rate stood at 96.2% of the national rate.

In the quarter to January 1994, Scottish male jobless remained static whilst falling at varying rates in all other British regions. The sharpest quarterly falls were in the South East(exc London) (-3.6%) and the West Midlands (-3.6%). The lowest decreases were in the Northern region and in Wales where male jobless declined by 0.8%. Scottish male unemployment rose by 1.8% in the month to January 1994. Only East Anglia (2.0%) fared worse. Thus, in recovery, the areas experiencing the highest rises in male jobless across the recession have tended to do best in recovery.

In the case of females, Scottish unemployment rose by a mere 3,200 or 5.9% in the May 1990-January 1993 period. As with males, this was the lowest increase recorded in any of the British regions. The sharpest rises were felt in the rest of the South East (179.6%), London (122.7%) and East Anglia (117.3%). Female jobless growth outstripped the national average in the South of England and undershot elsewhere. In May 1990, the Scottish female unemployment rate was 1.51 times the national rate. By January 1993, the Scottish relative had declined to 91.2%.

In the year to January 1994, Scottish female fell by 3200 or by 5.6%. Thus, at present the female jobless count is exactly the same as before the recession. In the last year, only the Northern region (-5.2%), London (-4.2%) and Wales (-3.6%) fared worse than Scotland. Those regions in the Midlands and South which performed poorest across the recession have recovered more sharply. In January 1994, the Scottish female jobless stood at 53,800 or 4.9%. This represents a relative of 92.5%.

In the quarter to January 1994, Scottish female unemployment fell by 700 or by 1.3%. All other British regions recorded sharper quarterly falls. In past month, Scottish female jobless rose by 600 or 1.1%. Only in Wales (1.5%) and the South West (1.2%) was the rise sharper than north of the border. In general, female unemployment change demonstrates the same north-south profiles as for males and the total count. Scotland and the North performed well in recession and less well in recovery.

Table 5 sets out seasonally adjusted vacancies in Scotland and the British Regions. In addition estimates of the regional 'U/V' ratio. The 'U/V' ratio measures the number of unemployed chasing each vacancy and is a standard indicator of labour market tightness.

Table 5 indicates that, in January 1994, there were 12.2 Scots jobless chasing each vacancy. This represents 61.8% of the UK ratio of 19.7 and Scotland has the lowest ratio of any British region. At present, the slackest labour market appears to be in London where there are 39.6 jobless for each vacancy. The London ratio is twice the national average. In the year to January 1994, Scottish vacancies have remained static but have increased elsewhere. This is indicative of a Scottish economy recovering more slowly from a higher base than further South.

Unemployment in the scottish regions

In the previous section, we analysed Scottish, British and regional jobless with respect to the Department of Employment seasonally adjusted series. This series also adjusts for the numerous revisions to the count which took place during the 1980s. No such adjustments are undertaken for areas below the UK Standard Regions.

Table 6 sets out total unemployment and unemployment change for Scotland, it's regions and islands, GB and it's broad region for the period to January 1994. Quarterly and monthly changes are also included. Tables 7 and 8 present the same analysis for males and females.

Table 6 indicates that the Scottish unemployment rate stood at 9.9% in January 1994. Western Isles (12.2%), Fife (12.1%) and Highland (11.9%) represent the regions with the highest unemployment rates whilst Shetlands (3.5%), Orkney (5.0%), Grampian (5.2%) and Borders (6.2%) post the lowest rates.

In the year to January 1994, total Scottish unemployment fell by 9,758 or by 3.7%. In this period unemployment rose in Highlands (3.5%), Grampian (3.2%), Central (2.3%) and Orkney Islands (0.4%). Other regions experienced varying degrees of decline. The sharpest falls are evident in the Western Isles (-11.6%), Borders (-9.0%), Strathclyde (-5.7%) and Lothian (-5.4%).

In the quarter to January 1994, Scottish unemployment rose by 17,008 or by 7.3%. Unemployment rose in all regions with the sharpest hikes evident in Highland (18.6%), Grampian (17.7%), Borders (17.4%) and Shetlands (13.5%). The lowest quarterly increases were posted in the Western Isles (3.8%), Strathclyde (4.7%), Lothian (5.9%) and Tayside (5.9%).

In the month to January 1994, Scottish unemployment increased by 14,485 or by 6.1%. The fastest monthly rises are evident in Dumfries & Galloway (13.5%), Shetlands (12.1%) and Grampian (12.0%).

Table 7 indicates that the Scottish male unemployment rate stood at 13.6% in January 1994. Strathclyde (16.4%), Western Isles (16.1%), Fife (16.1%) and Highland (15.8%) represent the regions with the highest male unemployment rates whilst Shetlands (4.3%), Orkney (5.9%), Grampian (6.4%) and Borders (8.4%) presently possess the most

favourable situation.

In the year to January 1994, total Scottish male unemployment fell by 6,661 or by 3.3%. In this period unemployment rose fastest in Highlands (5.9%), Grampian (4.0%), Central (3.4%) and Orkney Islands (2.8%). All other regions have posted falls in this period. The falls are most marked in the Western Isles (-12.0%), Borders (-8.7%), Strathclyde (-5.8%) and Lothian (-4.1%).

In the quarter to January 1994, Scottish male jobless rose by 13,516 or by 7.5%. Unemployment rose in all regions with the sharpest hikes posted in Grampian (19.9%), Borders (19.4%) and Shetlands (14.7%) and Highlands (13.5%). The lowest quarterly increases were recorded in the Western Isles (4.3%), Strathclyde (4.9%), Lothian (6.6%) and Tayside (7.1%).

In the month to January 1994, Scottish male unemployment increased by 10,527 or by 5.7%. The fastest monthly rises are evident in Shetlands (13.9%), Dumfries & Galloway (12.2%) and Grampian (11.2%).

Table 8 indicates that the Scottish female unemployment rate stood at 5.1% in January 1994. Highland (7.0%), Fife (6.7%) Western Isles (6.4%) and Dumfries & Galloway (6.1%) represent the regions with the highest female unemployment rates whilst Shetlands (2.3%), Grampian (3.3%), Borders (3.5%) and Orkney present the regions with the lowest female jobless rates. In the year to January 1994, total Scottish female unemployment fell by 3,097 or by 5.2%. In this period unemployment fell fastest in Shetlands (-10.5%), Western Isles (-10.2%), Borders (-10.2%) and Lothian (9.4%).

In the quarter to January 1994, Scottish female jobless rose by 3,492 or by 6.6%. Unemployment increased in all regions with the sharpest rises evident in Highland (36.0%), Dumfries & Galloway (16.2%), Grampian (11.8%) and Borders (11.4%). The lowest quarterly increases were recorded in the Tayside (2.2%), Western Isles (2.2%), Orkney (2.8%), Lothian (3.5%) and Strathclyde (4.1%). In the month to January 1994, Scottish female unemployment rose by 3,958 or by 7.5%. The fastest monthly rises are evident in Dumfries & Galloway (16.9%), Grampian (14.4%) and Borders (11.2%).

In the current quarter, unemployment has risen sharply. An element of this is due to seasonality and is evident in the figures for females and rural

areas. However, the performance of Highland, Grampian and Shetlands in the past year is due to labour shedding in the oil industry and a sharp contraction in employment in related industries. A noteworthy feature is the strong performance of Strathclyde and the regions in the Central Belt. These have high jobless rates but are performing well in terms of unemployment change.

Table 9 presents the unemployment position of the British regions in the period January 1990-1994. In January 1990, Scotland accounted for 4 of the worst 10 and 6 of the worst 20 British counties, in terms of unemployment. In January 1994, only the Western Isles and Fife featured in the top 10 worst unemployment blackspots whilst Highland and Strathclyde form part of the top 20.

Examination of the relatives indicates that Strathclyde's unemployment relative has fallen from 1.91 times the GB rate in January 1990 to 1.14 times the GB rate in January 1994. A similar improvement is evident in all of the Scottish rankings. The recession has substantially altered the geography of unemployment by engendering a convergence of north south rates which appears to have started to unwind in the last year.

Table 10 sets out long term unemployment in the British regions. The table refers to unemployed of 12 months or longer duration. In January 1990, Scottish regions accounted for 3 of the 10 counties with the highest share of long term unemployment in the total jobless queue. Merseyside was the worst affected county with 46.7% of unemployed in the long term category. Second came Strathclyde with 42% with Orkney in 6th place with 38.3%. Tayside ranked 7th with 37.9%. In addition, Central, Highland and Fife all ranked in the top 20.

By January 1994 the position has changed completely. Only Strathclyde (37.8%) remains in the worst 10 long term unemployment blackspots. Nine of the 12 Scottish regions feature in the third of GB counties with the lowest long term unemployment rates. Clearly, many of those shaken out in southern labour markets in 1990-1992 have failed to find other work and the growth of long term joblessness in these areas does not augur well for the future. Many will already have lost competitiveness and motivation.

The positions of Essex and East Sussex are good case studies of the changing spatial distribution of Britain's worsening unemployment problem. In January 1990, the unemployment rate in GB was

5.8%. The rate in Essex was 3.9% and in East Sussex 4.3%. Both counties were in the third of counties with the lowest jobless rates. Only 25% of jobless were long term unemployed in East Sussex compared with a national share of 33%. The long term jobless share in Essex was 22.9%.

By January 1994, the unemployment rate in Britain had risen to 10.4% with 37% of the total unemployed for 1 year and over. Both East Sussex and Essex have jumped up the rankings. East Sussex (12.0%) currently ranks 11th in terms of unemployment rate and Essex (10.9%) ranks 21st. At present, East Sussex (40.4%) ranks 4th worst in terms of long term joblessness whilst Essex (36.1%) ranks 19th.

The changing fortunes of these counties are not untypical of what has happened to the north-south unemployment divide. These areas are as bad as anything in Scotland and the North. The growth of high and long term unemployment in the south towards levels usually associated with the north has 3 implications.

First, Scottish policy makers will find it increasingly difficult to special plead for Scotland. We have done well recently in terms of the review of Assisted Areas and in the quest for EC funds. Second, the analysis of the jobless and employment change in the south is not consistent with a very strong trend in consumer confidence. Thirdly, the rise in long term joblessness will place a constraint on the downward responsiveness of unemployment when recovery gathers pace.

Table 11 presents data on the stock of unfilled vacancies at jobcentres in the Scottish regions and constructed GB areas. Scottish vacancies declined by 35 or 0.2% in the year to January. The stock rose in the 3 constructed areas resulting in Scotland's share of the British total falling from 17.2% to 14% over the year. In the latest quarter, British vacancies fell by 34,593 or by 23.4%. The Scottish trend compares favourably with this and the quarterly position in our 3 constructed areas.

Within Scotland, vacancies appear to be holding up best in the Central Belt. In the year to January, the number of vacancies outstanding fell in all Scottish regions excepting Fife, Highland, Strathclyde and Tayside. The sharpest decreases are evident in the Island Areas and in Central and Lothian. In the quarter to January, vacancies dropped sharply in most areas. The slightest falls were experienced in Shetlands, Strathclyde and Central. In all other

regions, the fall was sharper than the Scottish average.

Table 12 set out the 'U/V' ratio and associated statistics for the period January 1992-1994. At present, the western Isles, is the worst placed area in terms of the U/V relationship. In addition, only Lothian and Tayside appear in the worst British third. East Sussex ranks as 5th worst and Essex comes in 18th position. Scottish jobless face amongst the best set of circumstances and have done so since 1990.

This concludes our review of unemployment trends in Scottish regions. Scottish labour markets have been less cyclically sensitive than in the south across the recession and amidst the weak recovery. In the last year, Scottish regions have tended to perform poorly indicating that recovery for a less diminished base is likely to lag behind the UK and to be generally weaker. In the coming period we expect Scotland relative position to deteriorate as the south with its greater growth and employment potential picks up speed.

Unemployment in Scottish travel to work areas

Table 13 sets out unemployment rates and ranks for the 60 Scottish Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs). This indicates that Cumnock and Sanquhar constitutes the Scottish TTWA with the highest unemployment rate in Scotland and the 2nd highest in GB. Traditionally, this TTWA fills the number 1 slot but it has recently been supplanted by South Tyneside.

The worst 6 Scottish TTWAs are all in rural areas. In addition to Cumnock and Sanquhar, the top 6 comprises Forres (19.0%), Invergordon & Dingwall (15.7%), Sutherland (15.2%), Girvan (15.1%) and Newton Stewart (14.8%). Newton Stewart ranks 22nd in terms of the 322 GB TTWAs. As well as some of the weakest labour markets, Scotland presents some of the strongest. The Oil Based economies of Aberdeen (4.1%) and Shetlands (3.5%) are the best 2 areas in Scotland and claim 2 of the top 3 GB places.

The story of the relative improvement of Scottish TTWAs across the recession is similar to that set out for the Scottish regions. The relative rates and GB rankings for all 60 areas is presented in Table 13 and the reader is left to examine the changing fortunes of the Scottish TTWAs in both recession and recovery.

Table 14 presents the long term unemployment profile for Scottish TTWAs for the January 1990-1994 period. Again, Cumnock and Sanquhar, with 42.6% of its jobless long term unemployed, is Scotland's worst area. It ranks 6th of the 322 British areas. Kilmarnock (40.8%), Glasgow (37.4%) and Lanarkshire (38.3%) fill the next 3 places. Lanarkshire ranks 30 in the GB table.

Again, Scotland has slipped down the British rankings. However, these labour markets have been distressed for longer than many similarly ranked areas in the south. The south presents greater potential to recover strongly when EC markets recover and consumer confidence returns. The story is set out in Table 14.

Concluding remarks

In the last year, the process of convergence of regional unemployment rate which emerged during the recession has started to unwind. We projected that this would happen. At present Scotland remains relatively well placed in terms of unemployment. This means very little when the British unemployment rate is a gerrymandered 10.2% and the Scottish rate 9.9%. High unemployment with long duration more fairly shared out is of no great achievement.

In 1994, we expect the Scottish economy to recover less strongly than other parts of the UK. We offer 4 interrelated reasons for this. First, Scotland is export oriented and its major export markets are in recession. However, Scotland's emphasis multinational companies exporting in electronics, whisky, chemicals and engineering may offset some of the apparent disadvantage. Second, the North Sea will provide no strong trend in terms of either output or investment expenditure.

Third, the Scottish economy remains more public sector oriented than Britain as a whole. The outlook for public expenditure on both current and capital items is poor. Scottish spending is set to decline in real terms. In addition, heavy real cuts in the Defence budget, focused on efficiency savings and reduced procurement, will impact on Scotland. An immediate target appears to be the Rosyth Naval base which the Navy has recommended for closure.

Fourth, the rising productivity trend in both the public and private sector, in conjunction with a number of high profile plant closures and layoffs has undermined peoples sense of job security. For this reason, we suspect that consumer confidence is

as fragile, if not more so, than in the rest of GB. We expect a marginally weaker trend in consumers expenditure in Scotland. The Scottish housing market provides a further rationale for this belief. House prices are weakening in Scotland compared with other regions.

If the UK economy grows by 2.5% pa then we expect Scotland to grow by circa 2.25%. The number of jobs in the Scottish economy is set to decline placing upward pressure on the unemployment rate. It will not be a vintage year for Scottish output and employment. The prospects for Fife continue to be poor due to the peace dividend. Sadly, like our North Sea windfall, much of the peace dividend has been realised or is planned for. As with the oil revenues, defence cuts are paying for unemployment and to reduce borrowing. Future generations will judge us poorly.

**Table 1: Scottish & British Unemployment: Unadjusted Time Series
Scotland**

	Persons			Males			Females		
	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch
Jan 1990	8.8	219176	2.97	11.3	159880	2.79	5.5	59296	3.46
Jan 1991	8.4	212661	4.78	11	158840	4.50	4.9	53821	5.64
Jan 1992	9.5	241351	5.50	12.8	184108	5.11	5.2	57243	6.77
Jan 1993	10.3	260757	3.57	14	201258	3.16	5.4	59499	4.96
Feb 1993	10.1	257092	-1.41	13.8	197517	-1.86	5.4	59575	0.13
Mar 1993	9.9	250662	-2.50	13.5	192952	-2.31	5.2	57710	-3.13
Apr 1993	9.9	250060	-0.24	13.4	192203	-0.39	5.2	57857	0.25
May 1993	9.6	243686	-2.55	13.2	188596	-1.88	5	55090	-4.78
Jun 1993	9.5	240759	-1.20	13	186448	-1.14	4.9	54311	-1.41
Jul 1993	10	254199	5.58	13.4	191782	2.86	5.7	62417	14.93
Aug 1993	10	253923	-0.11	13.3	191205	-0.30	5.7	62718	0.48
Sep 1993	9.5	241242	-4.99	12.9	185239	-3.12	5.1	56003	-10.71
Oct 1993	9.2	233991	-3.01	12.6	181081	-2.24	4.8	52910	-5.52
Nov 1993	9.2	234150	0.07	12.7	181654	0.32	4.8	52496	-0.78
Dec 1993	9.3	236514	1.01	12.8	184070	1.33	4.8	52444	-0.10
Jan 1994	9.9	250999	6.12	13.6	194597	5.72	5.1	56402	7.55

Change across previous

Month	14485	6.12	10527	5.72	3958	7.55
Quarter	17008	7.27	13516	7.46	3492	6.60
Year	-9758	-3.74	-6661	-3.31	-3097	-5.21

Great Britain

	Persons			Males			Females		
	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch
Jan 1990	5.7	1586632	3.04	7.4	1163738	2.95	3.5	422894	3.28
Jan 1991	6.8	1861479	6.08	9	1405482	5.88	3.8	455997	6.70
Jan 1992	9.4	2569072	4.84	12.6	1964634	4.56	5.1	604438	5.78
Jan 1993	10.8	2954056	2.65	14.6	2270519	2.36	5.8	683537	3.59
Feb 1993	10.7	2935427	-0.63	14.5	2253252	-0.76	5.8	682175	-0.20
Mar 1993	10.6	2890709	-1.52	14.3	2221217	-1.42	5.7	669492	-1.86
Apr 1993	10.6	2895175	0.15	14.3	2222986	0.08	5.7	672189	0.40
May 1993	10.3	2813742	-2.81	14	2168693	-2.44	5.5	645049	-4.04
Jun 1993	10.1	2762169	-1.83	13.7	2129835	-1.79	5.4	632334	-1.97
Jul 1993	10.3	2821056	2.13	13.8	2149620	0.93	5.7	671436	6.18
Aug 1993	10.4	2850573	1.05	13.8	2152517	0.13	5.9	698056	3.96
Sep 1993	10.3	2804127	-1.63	13.7	2125627	-1.25	5.7	678500	-2.80
Oct 1993	9.8	2690754	-4.04	13.2	2056538	-3.25	5.4	634216	-6.53
Nov 1993	9.8	2668670	-0.82	13.2	2046146	-0.51	5.3	622524	-1.84
Dec 1993	9.8	2682749	0.53	13.3	2068180	1.08	5.2	614569	-1.28
Jan 1994	10.2	2786859	3.88	13.8	2144416	3.69	5.4	642443	4.54

Change across previous

Month	104110	3.88	76236	3.69	27874	4.54
Quarter	96105	3.57	87878	4.27	8227	1.30
Year	-167197	-5.66	-126103	-5.55	-41094	-6.01

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

**Table 2: Scottish & British Unemployment: Seasonally Adjusted Time Series
Scotland**

	Persons			Males			Females		
	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch
Jan 1990	8.4	209300	-1.41	10.7	152000	-1.36	5.3	57300	-1.55
Jan 1991	8	203000	0.15	10.5	151100	0.27	4.7	51900	-0.19
Jan 1992	9.1	231500	1.54	12.3	176200	1.61	5	55300	1.28
Jan 1993	9.8	249500	0.04	13.4	192500	0.10	5.2	57000	-0.18
Feb 1993	9.8	247600	-0.76	13.3	190700	-0.94	5.2	56900	-0.18
Mar 1993	9.6	244500	-1.25	13.1	188400	-1.21	5.1	56100	-1.41
Apr 1993	9.7	244900	0.16	13.1	188400	0.00	5.1	56500	0.71
May 1993	9.6	244300	-0.24	13.1	188500	0.05	5.1	55800	-1.24
Jun 1993	9.6	244500	0.08	13.2	189000	0.27	5	55500	-0.54
Jul 1993	9.7	246700	0.90	13.3	190200	0.63	5.1	56500	1.80
Aug 1993	9.7	246100	-0.24	13.2	189600	-0.32	5.1	56500	0.00
Sep 1993	9.6	242900	-1.30	13.1	187200	-1.27	5.1	55700	-1.42
Oct 1993	9.4	238700	-1.73	12.8	184200	-1.60	4.9	54500	-2.15
Nov 1993	9.3	236700	-0.84	12.8	182900	-0.71	4.9	53800	-1.28
Dec 1993	9.3	234800	-0.80	12.7	181600	-0.71	4.8	53200	-1.12
Jan 1994	9.4	238000	1.36	12.8	184200	1.43	4.9	53800	1.13

Change across previous

Month	3200	1.36	2600	1.43	600	1.13
Quarter	-700	-0.29	0	0.00	-700	-1.28
Year	-11500	-4.61	-8300	-4.31	-3200	-5.61

Great Britain

	Persons			Males			Females		
	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch
Jan 1990	5.5	1524600	-1.03	7	1113000	-0.78	3.4	411600	-1.67
Jan 1991	6.5	1802200	2.61	8.6	1356900	2.86	3.8	445300	1.85
Jan 1992	9.2	2507500	2.47	12.3	1915200	2.55	5	592300	2.21
Jan 1993	10.5	2885100	0.69	14.3	2216900	0.73	5.7	668200	0.56
Feb 1993	10.5	2859400	-0.89	14.1	2194900	-0.99	5.6	664500	-0.55
Mar 1993	10.4	2834500	-0.87	14	2177800	-0.78	5.6	656700	-1.17
Apr 1993	10.4	2834300	-0.01	14	2175300	-0.11	5.6	659000	0.35
May 1993	10.3	2812300	-0.78	13.9	2161200	-0.65	5.5	651100	-1.20
Jun 1993	10.3	2807300	-0.18	13.9	2157600	-0.17	5.5	649700	-0.22
Jul 1993	10.3	2811200	0.14	13.9	2156600	-0.05	5.5	654600	0.75
Aug 1993	10.3	2815900	0.17	13.9	2153900	-0.13	5.6	662000	1.13
Sep 1993	10.2	2798800	-0.61	13.8	2140500	-0.62	5.6	658300	-0.56
Oct 1993	10	2748100	-1.81	13.6	2106400	-1.59	5.4	641700	-2.52
Nov 1993	9.9	2710100	-1.38	13.4	2077600	-1.37	5.4	632500	-1.43
Dec 1993	9.8	2670500	-1.46	13.2	2051600	-1.25	5.2	618900	-2.15
Jan 1994	9.8	2686400	0.60	13.3	2065300	0.67	5.3	621100	0.36

Change across previous

Month	15900	0.60	13700	0.67	2200	0.36
Quarter	-61700	-2.25	-41100	-1.95	-20600	-3.21
Year	-198700	-6.89	-151600	-6.84	-47100	-7.05

Table 3: Unemployment in the British Regions

Seasonally Adjusted

Persons

	Jan 1994		Total	Annual Change		Total	Quarterly Change		Total	Monthly Change	
	rate	total	Jan 1993	total	%	Oct 1993	total	%	Dec 1993	total	%
Rest of South East	8.5	429100	479800	-50700	-10.6	447200	-18100	-4.0	428800	300	0.1
East Anglia	8.0	79700	86900	-7200	-8.3	81600	-1900	-2.3	78500	1200	1.5
London	11.2	455600	471600	-16000	-3.4	465300	-9700	-2.1	453500	2100	0.5
South West	9.2	205000	227000	-22000	-9.7	210900	-5900	-2.8	202700	2300	1.1
West Midlands	10.4	264300	291800	-27500	-9.4	274400	-10100	-3.7	265000	-700	-0.3
East Midlands	9.2	176700	189700	-13000	-6.9	179400	-2700	-1.5	175000	1700	1.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	10.0	235900	252200	-16300	-6.5	239500	-3600	-1.5	233900	2000	0.9
North West	10.3	308100	334500	-26400	-7.9	313900	-5800	-1.8	306600	1500	0.5
Northern Region	12.0	166500	168100	-1600	-1.0	168300	-1800	-1.1	165200	1300	0.8
Wales	10.0	127500	134000	-6500	-4.9	128900	-1400	-1.1	126500	1000	0.8
Scotland	9.4	238000	249500	-11500	-4.6	238700	-700	-0.3	234800	3200	1.4
South of England	9.5	1169400	1265300	-95900	-7.6	1205000	-35600	-3.0	1163500	5900	0.5
Midlands & Wales	9.9	568500	615500	-47000	-7.6	582700	-14200	-2.4	566500	2000	0.4
North of England	10.5	710500	754800	-44300	-5.9	721700	-11200	-1.6	705700	4800	0.7
Great Britain	9.8	2686400	2885100	-198700	-6.9	2748100	-61700	-2.2	2670500	15900	0.6
United Kingdom	9.9	2787600	2992300	-204700	-6.8	2852000	-64400	-2.3	2772100	15500	0.6

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 4: Unemployment in the British Regions

Seasonally Adjusted

Persons

	Jan 1994		Jan 1993		May 1990			Change			
	rate		rate		total	rate		May 90-Jan 94		May 90-Jan 93	
	%	%GB	%	%GB		%	%GB	total	%	total	%
Rest of South East	8.5	86.7	9.5	90.5	145200	2.8	51.9	283900	195.5	334600	230.4
East Anglia	8.0	81.6	8.7	82.9	35100	3.5	64.8	44600	127.1	51800	147.6
London	11.2	114.3	11.6	110.5	199500	4.7	87.0	256100	128.4	272100	136.4
South West	9.2	93.9	10.2	97.1	90400	4.1	75.9	114600	126.8	136600	151.1
West Midlands	10.4	106.1	11.4	108.6	147200	5.6	103.7	117100	79.6	144600	98.2
East Midlands	9.2	93.9	9.9	94.3	94600	4.9	90.7	82100	86.8	95100	100.5
Yorkshire & Humbersid	10.0	102.0	10.7	101.9	155600	6.5	120.4	80300	51.6	96600	62.1
North West	10.3	105.1	11.2	106.7	229800	7.5	138.9	78300	34.1	104700	45.6
Northern Region	12.0	122.4	12.1	115.2	120000	8.5	157.4	46500	38.8	48100	40.1
Wales	10.0	102.0	10.6	101.0	83100	6.4	118.5	44400	53.4	50900	61.3
Scotland	9.4	95.9	9.8	93.3	200800	8.0	148.1	37200	18.5	48700	24.3
South of England	9.5	96.9	10.3	98.1	470200	3.7	68.5	699200	148.7	795100	169.1
Midlands & Wales	9.9	101.0	10.7	101.9	324900	5.6	103.7	243600	75.0	290600	89.4
North of England	10.5	107.1	11.2	106.7	505400	7.4	137.0	205100	40.6	249400	49.3
Great Britain	9.8	100.0	10.5	100.0	1501300	5.4	100.0	1185100	78.9	1383800	92.2
United Kingdom	9.9	101.0	10.6	101.0	1598900	5.6	103.7	1188700	74.3	1393400	87.1

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 5: Vacancies & the U/V Ratio in the British Regions
Seasonally Adjusted
Persons

	Vacancies											
	Jan 94			Oct 93			Jan 93			May 90		
	total	U/ V		total	U/ V		total	U/ V		total	U/ V	
		ratio	%GB		ratio	%GB		ratio	%GB		ratio	%GB
Rest of South East	25,100	17.1	86.6	22,100	20.2	94.5	20,700	23.2	92.7	38,000	3.8	48.1
East Anglia	4,600	17.3	87.8	4,800	17.0	79.4	3,700	23.5	93.9	6,400	5.5	69.1
London	11,500	39.6	200.7	10,600	43.9	204.9	9,500	49.6	198.6	17,300	11.5	145.3
South West	11,200	18.3	92.7	11,100	19.0	88.7	8,800	25.8	103.2	15,600	5.8	73.0
West Midlands	10,000	26.4	133.9	8,900	30.8	143.9	7,600	38.4	153.6	16,600	8.9	111.7
East Midlands	9,300	19.0	96.3	9,200	19.5	91.0	7,500	25.3	101.2	11,000	8.6	108.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	10,400	22.7	114.9	10,500	22.8	106.5	8,500	29.7	118.7	12,700	12.3	154.3
North West	17,500	17.6	89.2	15,900	19.7	92.2	14,800	22.6	90.4	22,800	10.1	127.0
Northern Region	6,700	24.9	125.9	7,000	24.0	112.2	6,100	27.6	110.2	12,500	9.6	120.9
Wales	10,400	12.3	62.1	10,600	12.2	56.8	8,800	15.2	60.9	13,600	6.1	77.0
Scotland	19,500	12.2	61.8	17,700	13.5	63.0	19,500	12.8	51.2	22,600	8.9	111.9
South of England	52,400	22.3	113.1	48,600	24.8	115.8	42,700	29.6	118.5	77,300	6.1	76.6
Midlands & Wales	29,700	19.1	97.0	28,700	20.3	94.8	23,900	25.8	103.0	41,200	7.9	99.3
North of England	34,600	20.5	104.0	33,400	21.6	100.9	29,400	25.7	102.7	48,000	10.5	132.6
Great Britain	136,100	19.7	100.0	128,300	21.4	100.0	115,400	25.0	100.0	189,100	7.9	100.0
United Kingdom	141,800	19.7	99.6	134,400	21.2	99.1	120,300	24.9	99.5	194,000	8.2	103.8

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

TABLE 6: TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT BY REGION: UNADJUSTED

	% rate Jan 1994		Total Jan 1994	Total Jan 1993	Annual Change		Total Oct 1993	Quarterly Change		Total Dec 1993	Monthly Change	
	Narrow	Wide			Total	%		Total	%		Total	%
Borders	7.5	6.2	3016	3316	-300	-9.0	2570	446	17.4	2753	263	9.6
Central	12.0	10.6	13080	12788	292	2.3	12078	1002	8.3	12285	795	6.5
Dumfries & Galloway	10.9	8.8	6258	6473	-215	-3.3	5527	731	13.2	5516	742	13.5
Fife	13.8	12.1	17468	17619	-151	-0.9	15793	1675	10.6	16452	1016	6.2
Grampian	5.8	5.2	15575	15085	490	3.2	13230	2345	17.7	13904	1671	12.0
Highland	14.2	11.9	12752	12316	436	3.5	10755	1997	18.6	12057	695	5.8
Lothian	9.0	8.1	33948	35867	-1919	-5.4	32049	1899	5.9	32020	1928	6.0
Strathclyde	13.2	11.7	128551	136346	-7795	-5.7	122778	5773	4.7	122315	6236	5.1
Tayside	10.7	9.3	17646	18001	-355	-2.0	16666	980	5.9	16631	1015	6.1
Orkney Islands	6.9	5.0	512	510	2	0.4	470	42	8.9	498	14	2.8
Shetland Islands	4.2	3.5	455	470	-15	-3.2	401	54	13.5	406	49	12.1
Western Isles	15.6	12.2	1738	1966	-228	-11.6	1674	64	3.8	1677	61	3.6
Scotland	11.2	9.9	250999	260757	-9758	-3.7	233991	17008	7.3	236514	14485	6.1
South of England	11.3	9.8	1206031	1287257	-81226	-6.3	1181548	24483	2.1	1171847	34184	2.9
Midlands & Wales	11.8	10.3	590032	629214	-39182	-6.2	568735	21297	3.7	567151	22881	4.0
North of England	12.4	11.0	739797	776828	-37031	-4.8	706480	33317	4.7	707237	32560	4.6
Great Britain	11.7	10.2	2786859	2954056	-167197	-5.7	2690754	96105	3.6	2682749	104110	3.9
United Kingdom	11.8	10.3	2889268	3062065	-172797	-5.6	2793596	95672	3.4	2782696	106572	3.8

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

TABLE 7: MALE UNEMPLOYMENT BY REGION: UNADJUSTED

	% rate Jan 1994		Total Jan 1994	Total Jan 1993	Annual Change		Total Oct 1993	Quarterly Change		Total Dec 1993	Monthly Change	
	Narrow	Wide			Total	%		Total	%		Total	%
Borders	11.1	8.4	2273	2489	-216	-8.7	1903	370	19.4	2085	188	9.0
Central	17.3	14.7	10145	9813	332	3.4	9317	828	8.9	9578	567	5.9
Dum & Gall	14.4	10.7	4516	4583	-67	-1.5	4028	488	12.1	4026	490	12.2
Fife	19.1	16.1	13381	13374	7	0.1	11985	1396	11.6	12624	757	6.0
Grampian	7.6	6.4	11610	11163	447	4.0	9682	1928	19.9	10438	1172	11.2
Highland	20.2	15.8	9479	8952	527	5.9	8348	1131	13.5	8937	542	6.1
Lothian	13.7	11.7	26570	27720	-1150	-4.1	24921	1649	6.6	25075	1495	6.0
Strathclyde	19.4	16.4	101178	107404	-6226	-5.8	96479	4699	4.9	96647	4531	4.7
Tayside	15.3	12.5	13375	13513	-138	-1.0	12485	890	7.1	12690	685	5.4
Orkney Islands	9.2	5.9	364	354	10	2.8	326	38	11.7	351	13	3.7
Shetland Islands	5.5	4.3	336	337	-1	-0.3	293	43	14.7	295	41	13.9
Western Isles	23.1	16.1	1370	1556	-186	-12.0	1314	56	4.3	1324	46	3.5
Scotland	16.2	13.6	194597	201258	-6661	-3.3	181081	13516	7.5	184070	10527	5.7
South of England	15.8	13.1	912305	974834	-62529	-6.4	886121	26184	3.0	886797	25508	2.9
Midlands & Wales	16.6	13.8	455782	486434	-30652	-6.3	436388	19394	4.4	439193	16589	3.8
North of England	18.1	15.2	581732	607993	-26261	-4.3	552948	28784	5.2	558120	23612	4.2
Great Britain	16.6	13.8	2144416	2270519	-126103	-5.6	2056538	87878	4.3	2068180	76236	3.7
United Kingdom	16.8	13.9	2224163	2353826	-129663	-5.5	2135484	88679	4.2	2146045	78118	3.6

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

TABLE 8: FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT BY REGION: UNADJUSTED

	% rate Jan 1994		Total Jan 1994	Total Jan 1993	Annual Change		Total Oct 1993	Quarterly Change		Total Dec 1993	Monthly Change	
	Narrow	Wide			Total	%		Total	%		Total	%
Borders	3.8	3.5	743	827	-84	-10.2	667	76	11.4	668	75	11.2
Central	5.8	5.4	2935	2975	-40	-1.3	2761	174	6.3	2707	228	8.4
Dum & Gall	6.7	6.1	1742	1890	-148	-7.8	1499	243	16.2	1490	252	16.9
Fife	7.3	6.7	4087	4245	-158	-3.7	3808	279	7.3	3828	259	6.8
Grampian	3.5	3.3	3965	3922	43	1.1	3548	417	11.8	3466	499	14.4
Highland	7.6	7.0	3273	3364	-91	-2.7	2407	866	36.0	3120	153	4.9
Lothian	4.1	3.9	7378	8147	-769	-9.4	7128	250	3.5	6945	433	6.2
Strathclyde	6.0	5.7	27373	28942	-1569	-5.4	26299	1074	4.1	25668	1705	6.6
Tayside	5.5	5.1	4271	4488	-217	-4.8	4181	90	2.2	3941	330	8.4
Orkney Islands	4.3	3.6	148	156	-8	-5.1	144	4	2.8	147	1	0.7
Shetland Islands	2.5	2.3	119	133	-14	-10.5	108	11	10.2	111	8	7.2
Western Isles	7.0	6.4	368	410	-42	-10.2	360	8	2.2	353	15	4.2
Scotland	5.4	5.1	56402	59499	-3097	-5.2	52910	3492	6.6	52444	3958	7.5
South of England	6.0	5.5	293726	312423	-18697	-6.0	295427	-1701	-0.6	285050	8676	3.0
Midlands & Wales	6.0	5.5	134250	142780	-8530	-6.0	132347	1903	1.4	127958	6292	4.9
North of England	5.8	5.4	158065	168835	-10770	-6.4	153532	4533	3.0	149117	8948	6.0
Great Britain	5.9	5.4	642443	683537	-41094	-6.0	634216	8227	1.3	614569	27874	4.5
United Kingdom	5.9	5.5	665105	708239	-43134	-6.1	658112	6993	1.1	636651	28454	4.5

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 9: Unemployment in the Scottish and British Counties.

Persons

	Unemployment											
	Jan 90				Jan 93				Jan 94			
	total	rates	GB		total	rates	GB		total	rates	GB	
		%	% GB	rank		%	% GB	rank		%	% GB	rank
Bedfordshire	8208	3.1	53.4	57	27020	10.6	96.4	27	25062	9.8	94.2	31
Berkshire	7824	1.9	32.8	63	30572	7.6	69.1	58	27911	6.9	66.3	59
Buckinghamshire	6055	1.9	32.8	64	26400	8.2	74.5	57	23430	7.3	70.2	57
East Sussex	13473	4.3	74.1	41	39505	12.5	113.6	11	37914	12.0	115.4	11
Essex	25640	3.9	67.2	46	78980	12.0	109.1	14	71833	10.9	104.8	21
Hampshire	25891	3.4	58.6	52	74166	9.7	88.2	38	66088	8.7	83.7	41
Hertfordshire	10916	2.2	37.9	61	43927	9.0	81.8	47	39567	8.1	77.9	49
Isle of Wight	4288	7.4	127.6	19	8175	14.4	130.9	4	8253	14.5	139.4	3
Kent	27979	4.0	69.0	42	77795	11.2	101.8	24	74262	10.7	102.9	22
Oxfordshire	6066	2.0	34.5	62	21234	7.4	67.3	59	18017	6.3	60.6	61
Surrey	6896	0.0	0.0	66	34096	0.0	0.0	66	29854	0.0	0.0	66
West Sussex	5992	1.7	29.3	65	27848	8.2	74.5	56	25002	7.4	71.2	56
Cambridgeshire	10023	3.0	51.7	59	28966	8.7	79.1	51	25463	7.7	74.0	54
Norfolk	16145	4.5	77.6	39	35584	10.0	90.9	36	33732	9.4	90.4	36
Suffolk	9791	3.1	53.4	55	25415	8.3	75.5	55	24713	8.0	76.9	53
Greater London	199473	4.7	81.0	36	470973	11.6	105.5	19	457827	11.3	108.7	18
Avon	22170	4.4	75.9	40	51545	10.2	92.7	33	48949	9.7	93.3	33
Corn wall and Isles of Scilly	14967	7.4	127.6	18	28982	14.4	130.9	3	26492	13.1	126.0	6
Devon	24885	5.2	89.7	32	55125	11.6	105.5	20	50817	10.7	102.9	23
Dorset	10553	3.7	63.8	49	32624	11.2	101.8	25	29807	10.2	98.1	27
Gloucestershire	8381	3.2	55.2	54	23555	9.3	84.5	45	21369	8.4	80.8	45
Somerset	8059	3.7	63.8	50	20770	9.8	89.1	37	18913	8.9	85.6	39
Wiltshire	7799	2.9	50.0	60	24000	8.6	78.2	54	20756	7.5	72.1	55
Hereford and Worcester	11605	3.7	63.8	48	29875	9.6	87.3	39	26681	8.5	81.7	44
Shropshire	7719	4.0	69.0	45	17164	8.9	80.9	49	15624	8.1	77.9	51
Staffordshire	21791	4.5	77.6	38	48143	10.5	95.5	28	43954	9.6	92.3	35
Warwickshire	8685	3.6	62.1	51	22030	9.4	85.5	41	19230	8.2	78.8	48
West Midlands	106662	7.7	132.8	15	178295	13.1	119.1	9	166032	12.2	117.3	8
Derbyshire	24400	5.5	94.8	31	45160	10.3	93.6	31	42798	9.8	94.2	30
Leicestershire	17731	4.0	69.0	43	38815	8.7	79.1	50	35729	8.0	76.9	52
Lincolnshire	15434	5.9	101.7	29	26291	10.1	91.8	34	25351	9.7	93.3	34
Northamptonshire	8759	3.1	53.4	56	26573	9.3	84.5	44	23428	8.2	78.8	47
Nottinghamshire	33189	6.7	115.5	25	57431	11.8	107.3	17	56626	11.6	111.5	15
Humberside	32525	7.7	132.8	16	50425	12.0	109.1	15	46491	11.1	106.7	20
North Yorkshire	13452	3.8	65.5	47	24454	7.1	64.5	60	24149	7.0	67.3	58
South Yorkshire	56596	9.7	167.2	6	79436	13.8	125.5	6	75639	13.1	126.0	5
West Yorkshire	64775	6.2	106.9	26	104859	10.2	92.7	32	99401	9.7	93.3	32
Cheshire	24212	5.2	89.7	33	41197	8.9	80.9	48	38023	8.3	79.8	46
Greater Manchester	95284	7.5	129.3	17	141029	11.3	102.7	23	130890	10.5	101.0	25
Lancashire	39275	6.0	103.4	28	61365	9.4	85.5	40	56153	8.6	82.7	43
Merseyside	84423	13.1	225.9	1	100099	15.9	144.5	1	95413	15.1	145.2	2
Cumbria	11546	4.7	81.0	37	20647	8.7	79.1	52	20678	8.7	83.7	42
Cleveland	29231	11.3	194.8	3	38473	15.0	136.4	2	39102	15.3	147.1	1
Durham	21752	8.8	151.7	9	29024	11.9	108.2	16	28205	11.6	111.5	16
Northumberland	9592	7.9	136.2	14	13891	11.7	106.4	18	13806	11.6	111.5	17
Tyne and Wear	56995	10.6	182.8	5	71929	13.4	121.8	8	71847	13.4	128.8	4
Clwyd	10629	5.7	98.3	30	17397	9.4	85.5	43	16739	9.1	87.5	38
Dyfed	10314	6.8	117.2	24	15603	10.4	94.5	29	15171	10.2	98.1	29
Gwent	14051	7.1	122.4	21	22263	11.4	103.6	22	21894	11.3	108.7	19
Gwynedd	9291	8.5	146.6	12	13611	12.7	115.5	10	12793	11.9	114.4	12
Mid Glamorgan	19204	9.0	155.2	8	28322	13.9	126.4	5	26279	12.9	124.0	7
Powys	1861	3.1	53.4	58	3963	6.8	61.8	61	3796	6.5	62.5	60
South Glamorgan	13474	6.2	106.9	27	21814	10.1	91.8	35	22014	10.2	98.1	28
West Glamorgan	11525	7.3	125.9	20	16464	10.7	97.3	26	15893	10.3	99.0	26
Borders region	2432	5.1	87.9	34	3316	6.8	61.8	62	3016	6.2	59.6	62
Central region	10956	8.8	151.7	10	12788	10.4	94.5	30	13080	10.6	101.9	24
Dumfries and Galloway regio	4933	7.1	122.4	22	6473	9.1	82.7	46	6258	8.8	84.6	40
Fife region	13415	9.3	160.3	7	17619	12.2	110.9	13	17468	12.1	116.3	10
Grampian region	11296	4.0	69.0	44	15085	5.0	45.5	63	15575	5.2	50.0	63
Highland region	8892	8.6	148.3	11	12316	11.5	104.5	21	12752	11.9	114.4	13
Lothian region	27037	6.8	117.2	23	35867	8.6	78.2	53	33948	8.1	77.9	50
Strathclyde region	122328	11.1	191.4	4	136346	12.4	112.7	12	128551	11.7	112.5	14
Tayside region	15317	8.1	139.7	13	18001	9.4	85.5	42	17646	9.3	89.4	37
Orkney Islands	519	5.1	87.9	35	510	5.0	45.5	64	512	5.0	48.1	64
Shetland Islands	416	3.4	58.6	53	470	3.6	32.7	65	455	3.5	33.7	65
Western Isles	1635	12.3	212.1	2	1966	13.8	125.5	7	1738	12.2	117.3	9
Great Britain	1586632	5.8	100.0		2954056	11.0	100.0		2786859	10.4	100.0	

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 10: Long Term Unemployment in the Scottish Regions
Persons

	Unemployment											
	Jan 90				Jan 93				Jan 93			
	Total	Long Term			Total	Long Term			Total	Long Term		
		Total	%	GB rank		Total	%	GB rank		Total	%	GB rank
Bedfordshire	8208	1926	23.5	50	27020	8116	30.0	25	25062	8935	35.7	20
Berkshire	7824	1533	19.6	61	30572	8247	27.0	50	27911	9675	34.7	25
Buckinghamshire	6055	997	16.5	65	26400	6905	26.2	56	23430	7546	32.2	44
East Sussex	13473	3372	25.0	43	39505	13889	35.2	11	37914	15308	40.4	4
Essex	25640	5860	22.9	52	78980	22532	28.5	41	71833	25916	36.1	19
Hampshire	25891	6163	23.8	48	74166	21583	29.1	35	66088	22638	34.3	29
Hertfordshire	10916	2021	18.5	63	43927	12458	28.4	43	39567	13582	34.3	28
Isle of Wight	4288	1098	25.6	41	8175	2328	28.5	42	8253	2820	34.2	30
Kent	27979	6444	23.0	51	77795	22709	29.2	32	74262	25931	34.9	24
Oxfordshire	6066	1287	21.2	58	21234	5716	26.9	51	18017	6027	33.5	37
Surrey	6896	1249	18.1	64	34096	7875	23.1	61	29854	9475	31.7	47
West Sussex	5992	955	15.9	66	27848	7423	26.7	53	25002	8452	33.8	34
Cambridgeshire	10023	2244	22.4	53	28966	8305	28.7	40	25463	8791	34.5	26
Norfolk	16145	3813	23.6	49	35584	9615	27.0	49	33732	10553	31.3	50
Suffolk	9791	2116	21.6	55	25415	6767	26.6	54	24713	7426	30.0	55
Greater London	199473	66064	33.1	13	470973	167532	35.6	10	457827	185259	40.5	3
Avon	22170	6959	31.4	20	51545	17699	34.3	14	48949	18245	37.3	11
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	14967	3078	20.6	59	28982	7542	26.0	57	26492	7675	29.0	57
Devon	24885	6082	24.4	47	55125	15966	29.0	36	50817	17305	34.1	32
Dorset	10553	2294	21.7	54	32624	9685	29.7	29	29807	9738	32.7	40
Gloucestershire	8381	2170	25.9	39	23555	6880	29.2	31	21369	7604	35.6	21
Somerset	8059	2020	25.1	42	20770	5988	28.8	38	18913	6375	33.7	35
Wiltshire	7799	1537	19.7	60	24000	6804	28.4	44	20756	6697	32.3	43
Hereford and Worcester	11605	3031	26.1	38	29875	8098	27.1	48	26681	9062	34.0	33
Shropshire	7719	2242	29.0	29	17164	4667	27.2	47	15624	5219	33.4	38
Staffordshire	21791	5775	26.5	35	48143	13843	28.8	39	43954	14753	33.6	36
Warwickshire	8685	2147	24.7	45	22030	6375	28.9	37	19230	6795	35.3	22
West Midlands	106662	44391	41.6	3	178295	73857	41.4	2	166032	77363	46.6	1
Derbyshire	24400	7922	32.5	18	45160	14874	32.9	17	42798	15534	36.3	18
Leicestershire	17731	5303	29.9	26	38815	12715	32.8	18	35729	13466	37.7	9
Lincolnshire	15434	3844	24.9	44	26291	6445	24.5	59	25351	6989	27.6	59
Northamptonshire	8759	1878	21.4	56	26573	7751	29.2	33	23428	7994	34.1	31
Nottinghamshire	33189	11418	34.4	10	57431	21053	36.7	6	56626	22660	40.0	6
Humberside	32525	10620	32.7	16	50425	16332	32.4	19	46491	16910	36.4	16
North Yorkshire	13452	3522	26.2	37	24454	5863	24.0	60	24149	6552	27.1	60
South Yorkshire	56596	21234	37.5	8	79436	30323	38.2	3	75639	29477	39.0	7
West Yorkshire	64775	21432	33.1	14	104859	35601	34.0	15	99401	36204	36.4	15
Cheshire	24212	7013	29.0	30	41197	12316	29.9	27	38023	12121	31.9	46
Greater Manchester	95284	34268	36.0	9	141029	49049	34.8	13	130890	47539	36.3	17
Lancashire	39275	10809	27.5	33	61365	16711	27.2	46	56153	16527	29.4	56
Merseyside	84423	39466	46.7	1	100099	44498	44.5	1	95413	43141	45.2	2
Cumbria	11546	3472	30.1	25	20647	5536	26.8	52	20678	6262	30.3	54
Cleveland	29231	11260	38.5	5	38473	14087	36.6	7	39102	15227	38.9	8
Durham	21752	6819	31.3	21	29024	8865	30.5	23	28205	9129	32.4	42
Northumberland	9592	2907	30.3	23	13891	4115	29.6	30	13806	4219	30.6	53
Tyne and Wear	56995	22832	40.1	4	71929	27294	37.9	4	71847	28986	40.3	5
Clwyd	10629	2826	26.6	34	17397	4865	28.0	45	16739	5210	31.1	51
Dyfed	10314	2652	25.7	40	15603	4549	29.2	34	15171	4801	31.6	48
Gwent	14051	4570	32.5	17	22263	7816	35.1	12	21894	8077	36.9	14
Gwynedd	9291	2721	29.3	28	13611	4180	30.7	21	12793	4408	34.5	27
Mid Glamorgan	19204	6003	31.3	22	28322	10299	36.4	8	26279	9730	37.0	13
Powys	1861	399	21.4	57	3963	860	21.7	63	3796	1063	28.0	58
South Glamorgan	13474	4410	32.7	15	21814	7874	36.1	9	22014	8160	37.1	12
West Glamorgan	11525	3377	29.3	27	16464	5576	33.9	16	15893	5583	35.1	23
Borders region	2432	472	19.4	62	3316	683	20.6	64	3016	688	22.8	64
Central region	10956	3704	33.8	11	12788	3912	30.6	22	13080	4030	30.8	52
Dumfries and Galloway region	4933	1377	27.9	32	6473	1588	24.5	58	6258	1678	26.8	61
Fife region	13415	4311	32.1	19	17619	5242	29.8	28	17468	5654	32.4	41
Grampian region	11296	3225	28.5	31	15085	2971	19.7	65	15575	3302	21.2	65
Highland region	8892	2684	30.2	24	12316	2704	22.0	62	12752	3377	26.5	62
Lothian region	27037	8996	33.3	12	35867	10869	30.3	24	33948	10699	31.5	49
Strathclyde region	122328	51332	42.0	2	136346	50876	37.3	5	128551	48295	37.6	10
Tayside region	15317	5811	37.9	7	18001	5685	31.6	20	17646	5638	32.0	45
Orkney Islands	519	199	38.3	6	510	135	26.5	55	512	131	25.6	63
Shetland Islands	416	102	24.5	46	470	75	16.0	66	455	80	17.6	66
Western Isles	1635	431	26.4	36	1966	590	30.0	26	1738	568	32.7	39
Great Britain	1586632	524489	33.1		2954056	974181	33.0		2786859	1025274	36.8	

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 12: Unemployment-Vacancy(U/V) Ratio: by GB county

	January 1994			January 1993			January 1992		
	U/V	GB rank	% GB	U/V	GB rank	% GB	U/V	GB rank	% GB
Bedfordshire	25.74	19	104.5	36.14	19	112.6	36.32	12	127.4
Berkshire	17.52	44	71.1	22.20	49	69.2	21.80	40	76.5
Buckinghamshire	22.00	31	89.3	25.75	41	80.3	25.98	29	91.1
East Sussex	41.29	5	167.6	71.86	1	224.0	41.39	5	145.2
Essex	27.20	18	110.4	35.37	21	110.2	19.29	49	67.7
Hampshire	23.81	23	96.6	38.67	15	120.5	22.50	39	78.9
Hertfordshire	16.50	47	67.0	28.93	30	90.2	24.19	34	84.8
Isle of Wight	56.14	2	227.8	71.09	2	221.6	19.66	46	69.0
Kent	30.55	15	124.0	35.60	20	110.9	30.14	19	105.7
Oxfordshire	17.59	43	71.4	27.58	33	86.0	19.56	48	68.6
Surrey	13.95	57	56.6	17.81	55	55.5	11.62	61	40.8
West Sussex	15.73	50	63.8	26.44	38	82.4	20.94	43	73.4
Cambridgeshire	14.63	53	59.4	23.88	45	74.4	23.65	35	83.0
Norfolk	37.16	10	150.8	50.03	7	155.9	35.42	14	124.2
Suffolk	21.68	32	88.0	28.37	32	88.4	24.70	32	86.6
Greater London	46.47	3	188.6	60.62	3	188.9	56.07	1	196.7
Avon	24.85	22	100.9	34.83	22	108.6	35.32	15	123.9
Corwall and Isles of Scilly	34.06	12	138.2	55.16	5	171.9	36.74	10	128.9
Devon	31.93	14	129.6	48.10	8	149.9	32.77	17	115.0
Dorset	33.43	13	135.7	51.95	6	161.9	37.60	8	131.9
Gloucestershire	20.49	36	83.1	29.58	28	92.2	26.22	28	92.0
Somerset	24.94	21	101.2	38.45	16	119.8	25.44	31	89.3
Wiltshire	15.84	48	64.3	31.64	24	98.6	19.60	47	68.8
Hereford and Worcester	21.38	34	86.8	29.06	29	90.6	24.23	33	85.0
Shropshire	18.59	41	75.4	24.13	44	75.2	21.13	41	74.1
Staffordshire	28.74	16	116.7	47.48	10	148.0	38.21	7	134.0
Warwickshire	21.51	33	87.3	27.05	37	84.3	28.13	24	98.7
West Midlands	37.61	9	152.7	60.50	4	188.5	54.19	2	190.1
Derbyshire	22.69	29	92.1	30.85	26	96.1	28.56	23	100.2
Leicestershire	15.79	49	64.1	25.95	40	80.9	28.66	22	100.5
Lincolnshire	19.73	38	80.1	22.33	47	69.6	20.28	45	71.1
Northamptonshire	18.57	42	75.4	28.76	31	89.6	27.86	25	97.7
Nottinghamshire	40.23	7	163.3	47.87	9	149.2	37.49	9	131.5
Humberside	25.37	20	103.0	38.92	14	121.3	36.32	11	127.4
North Yorkshire	19.30	40	78.3	24.64	43	76.8	19.27	50	67.6
South Yorkshire	41.91	4	170.1	47.10	12	146.8	52.60	3	184.5
West Yorkshire	23.75	24	96.4	33.36	23	104.0	35.26	16	123.7
Cheshire	13.73	58	55.7	20.08	51	62.6	18.66	51	65.4
Greater Manchester	23.50	25	95.4	30.97	25	96.5	29.88	20	104.8
Lancashire	13.11	59	53.2	18.38	54	57.3	15.86	56	55.6
Merseyside	34.25	11	139.0	37.76	17	117.7	38.51	6	135.1
Cumbria	23.24	27	94.3	27.30	36	85.1	20.74	44	72.7
Cleveland	38.87	8	157.8	42.94	13	133.8	35.55	13	124.7
Durham	22.54	30	91.5	25.62	42	79.9	22.99	37	80.6
Northumberland	28.15	17	114.2	30.78	27	95.9	27.63	26	96.9
Tyne and Wear	41.03	6	166.5	47.14	11	146.9	43.15	4	151.4
Clwyd	12.35	61	50.1	15.78	58	49.2	16.31	55	57.2
Dyfed	14.46	55	58.7	16.46	57	51.3	18.36	53	64.4
Gwent	19.49	39	79.1	27.37	35	85.3	28.85	21	101.2
Gwynedd	14.41	56	58.5	22.26	48	69.4	14.41	59	50.5
Mid Glamorgan	16.53	46	67.1	27.40	34	85.4	27.52	27	96.5
Powys	11.64	62	47.2	11.54	61	36.0	7.88	63	27.6
South Glamorgan	17.35	45	70.4	21.24	50	66.2	25.64	30	89.9
West Glamorgan	12.73	60	51.7	12.51	59	39.0	14.51	58	50.9
Borders	10.43	64	42.3	10.66	62	33.2	9.64	62	33.8
Central	15.62	51	63.4	12.10	60	37.7	15.30	57	53.7
Dumfries and Galloway	11.63	63	47.2	9.77	63	30.5	12.06	60	42.3
Fife	20.94	35	85.0	22.88	46	71.3	22.91	38	80.3
Grampian	9.49	65	38.5	8.54	64	26.6	6.27	65	22.0
Highlands	20.15	37	81.8	19.97	52	62.2	18.45	52	64.7
Lothians	23.02	28	93.4	19.80	53	61.7	20.99	42	73.6
Strathclyde	14.86	52	60.3	17.43	56	54.3	18.22	54	63.9
Tayside	23.45	26	95.2	25.98	39	81.0	23.28	36	81.6
Orkney Islands	14.63	54	59.4	7.85	65	24.5	7.00	64	24.6
Shetland Islands	4.84	66	19.6	2.04	66	6.4	4.11	66	14.4
Western Isles	62.07	1	251.9	37.08	18	115.6	32.07	18	112.5
Scotland	15.87	45.17	64.4	16.44	53.67	51.2	16.78	51	58.9
South of England	28.88	26.87	117.2	40.33	22.61	125.7	31.73	29	111.3
Midlands & Wales	22.87	40.11	92.8	31.59	37.72	98.5	29.74	33	104.3
North of England	24.88	25.31	101.0	31.87	28.31	99.3	30.11	26	105.6
Great Britain	24.64	n/a	100.0	32.09	n/a	100.0	28.51	n/a	100.0

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 13
Unemployment in Scottish TTWAs
All Unemployed Persons

	January 1990						January 1993						January 1994				
	abs	rate	%GB	Ranks GB	Scot		abs	rate	%GB	Ranks GB	Scot		abs	rate	%GB	Ranks GB	Scot
Aberdeen	6,241	3	52.6	256	60		8,682	3.9	36.1	321	59		8,938	4.1	40.2	320	59
Alloa	2,343	12	210.5	10	6		2,523	13.4	124.1	51	14		2,750	14.6	143.1	24	7
Annan	633	5.8	101.8	143	48		1,011	9.1	84.3	206	35		844	7.6	74.5	242	47
Arbroath	1,097	9.6	168.4	38	20		1,424	12.3	113.9	85	19		1,469	12.7	124.5	48	12
Ayr	4,105	7.5	131.6	77	29		5,105	9.2	85.2	198	33		4,775	8.6	84.3	195	35
Badenoch	412	7.7	135.1	71	28		666	13.1	121.3	55	16		592	11.6	113.7	92	24
Banff	621	5.3	93.0	161	54		663	5.3	49.1	311	56		683	5.5	53.9	304	55
Bathgate	5,129	9.5	166.7	43	22		6,559	11.6	107.4	104	23		6,024	10.6	103.9	116	28
Berwickshire	431	6.2	108.8	133	44		675	8.9	82.4	215	37		631	8.3	81.4	210	39
Blairgowrie and Pitl	816	5.8	101.8	142	47		1,167	8.1	75.0	249	46		1,035	7.2	70.6	257	48
Breehin and Montro	1,036	6.2	108.8	132	43		1,370	7.5	69.4	269	52		1,506	8.2	80.4	216	41
Buckie	345	6.8	119.3	103	36		463	9.4	87.0	195	32		608	12.4	121.6	63	15
Campbeltown	441	9	157.9	51	25		544	10.8	100.0	130	26		587	11.7	114.7	86	22
Crieff	274	5.5	96.5	158	53		473	9	83.3	211	36		401	7.7	75.5	238	46
Cumnock and Sanq	2,761	17.9	314.0	1	1		3,158	20.5	189.8	1	1		2,955	19.2	188.2	2	1
Dumbarton	3,886	11.5	201.8	16	9		4,304	12.1	112.0	90	20		4,250	11.9	116.7	79	20
Dumfries	1,572	5.6	98.2	150	50		2,233	7.5	69.4	267	51		2,094	7	68.6	266	51
Dundee	9,664	9.8	171.9	33	17		10,517	10.9	100.9	122	25		10,270	10.6	103.9	115	27
Dunfermline	5,008	9.1	159.6	48	24		6,545	11.6	107.4	105	24		6,799	12.1	118.6	71	18
Dunoon and Bute	1,102	9.7	170.2	36	19		1,637	13.9	128.7	37	6		1,551	13.2	129.4	44	11
Edinburgh	20,852	6.3	110.5	126	41		27,664	8.1	75.0	244	44		26,371	7.7	75.5	231	45
Elgin	1,190	6.3	110.5	130	42		1,590	8.1	75.0	247	45		1,666	8.5	83.3	200	36
Falkirk	6,052	8.8	154.4	55	26		7,378	10.7	99.1	131	27		7,485	10.9	106.9	111	26
Forfar	743	6.5	114.0	114	38		931	8.4	77.8	238	42		910	8.2	80.4	217	42
Forres	464	12.6	221.1	8	4		613	16.4	151.9	12	2		710	19	186.3	3	2
Fraserburgh	481	5.2	91.2	163	55		655	7.6	70.4	265	50		608	7	68.6	269	52
Galashiels	737	3.8	66.7	218	58		970	5.2	48.1	313	57		914	4.9	48.0	312	58
Girvan	556	11.7	205.3	15	8		643	13.6	125.9	45	11		713	15.1	148.0	19	5
Glasgow	73,361	11.2	196.5	20	12		78,030	11.9	110.2	93	21		73,649	11.2	109.8	102	25
Greenock	6,119	14.2	249.1	3	2		5,944	13.7	126.9	41	9		5,099	11.7	114.7	84	21
Haddington	839	6.1	107.0	136	45		1,333	9.1	84.3	205	34		1,248	8.5	83.3	201	37
Hawick	580	6.1	107.0	137	46		736	7.6	70.4	263	48		602	6.2	60.8	290	54
Huntly	248	5.6	98.2	152	51		280	6.2	57.4	300	54		327	7.2	70.6	258	49
Invergordon and Di	1,519	9.5	166.7	45	23		2,267	13.5	125.0	48	12		2,649	15.7	153.9	13	3
Inverness	3,182	7.2	126.3	91	33		4,685	9.9	91.7	169	28		4,943	10.4	102.0	123	29
Irvine	6,747	11.3	198.2	19	11		8,844	15	138.9	22	3		8,268	14	137.3	32	8
Islay/Mid Argyll	410	7.4	129.8	84	31		547	9.8	90.7	175	30		527	9.5	93.1	156	30
Keith	419	6.5	114.0	117	39		598	8.8	81.5	223	40		627	9.2	90.2	167	31
Kelso and Jedburgh	298	4.6	80.7	186	57		403	5.9	54.6	303	55		374	5.5	53.9	305	56
Kilmarnock	3,640	10.2	178.9	28	16		4,668	12.9	119.4	60	17		4,441	12.3	120.6	65	16
Kirkcaldy	7,024	10.4	182.5	25	15		9,055	13.7	126.9	40	8		8,744	13.2	129.4	43	10
Lanarkshire	18,887	11.4	200.0	17	10		22,441	13.9	128.7	35	5		21,330	13.2	129.4	42	9
Lochaber	1,035	10.7	187.7	24	14		1,335	13.5	125.0	49	13		1,239	12.5	122.5	56	14
Lockerbie	310	6.5	114.0	118	40		437	8.9	82.4	216	38		414	8.4	82.4	208	38
Newton Stewart	540	12.7	222.8	7	3		598	14.7	136.1	25	4		602	14.8	145.1	22	6
North East Fife	1,186	5.7	100.0	145	49		1,770	8.4	77.8	237	41		1,679	8	78.4	222	44
Oban	683	6.6	115.8	111	37		973	8.8	81.5	222	39		891	8.1	79.4	219	43
Orkney Islands	519	5.1	89.5	166	56		510	5	46.3	316	58		512	5	49.0	311	57
Peebles	386	7.2	126.3	94	34		532	9.5	88.0	189	31		495	8.8	86.3	191	34
Perth	1,934	5.5	96.5	155	52		2,437	6.7	62.0	293	53		2,323	6.4	62.7	285	53
Peterhead	1,099	7.4	129.8	83	30		1,258	7.9	73.1	257	47		1,132	7.1	69.6	264	50
Sbetland Islands	416	3.4	59.6	235	59		470	3.6	33.3	322	60		455	3.5	34.3	322	60
Skye and Wester Ro	850	9.6	168.4	39	21		1,145	13.1	121.3	54	15		1,101	12.6	123.5	52	13
Stewartry	688	7.3	128.1	88	32		735	7.6	70.4	264	49		856	8.9	87.3	183	33
Stirling	2,848	7.1	124.6	95	35		3,298	8.2	75.9	242	43		3,305	8.2	80.4	215	40
Stranraer	888	9.8	171.9	34	18		1,081	11.8	109.3	100	22		1,062	11.6	113.7	91	23
Sutherland	660	12	210.5	11	7		747	13.6	125.9	44	10		837	15.2	149.0	18	4
Thurso	632	7.8	136.8	70	27		775	9.9	91.7	171	29		713	9.1	89.22	171	32
Western Isles	1,635	12.3	215.8	9	5		1,966	13.8	127.8	38	7		1,738	12.2	119.6	69	17
Wick	602	11.1	194.7	21	13		696	12.5	115.7	77	18		678	12.1	118.6	73	19

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 14
Long Term Unemployment in Scottish TTWAs
All Persons Unemployed over 1 year

	January 1990					January 1993					January 1994				
	All	Long	Ranks		Scot	All	Long	Ranks		Scot	All	Long	Ranks		Scot
		Term	Total	GB				Total	GB				Total	GB	
Aberdeen	6,241	1,892	30.3	88	28	8,682	1,739	20.0	296	48	8,938	1,922	21.5	302	51
Alloa	2,343	846	36.1	30	12	2,523	841	33.3	54	10	2,750	866	31.5	170	15
Annan	633	174	27.5	138	39	1,011	190	18.8	301	52	844	199	23.6	286	42
Arbroath	1,097	332	30.3	91	29	1,424	386	27.1	177	28	1,469	361	24.6	276	36
Ayr	4,105	1,319	32.1	69	24	5,105	1,624	31.8	72	12	4,775	1,671	35.0	89	9
Badenoch	412	79	19.2	275	57	666	106	15.9	313	57	592	131	22.1	300	49
Banff	621	200	32.2	65	22	663	137	20.7	291	46	683	159	23.3	289	43
Bathgate	5,129	1,531	29.8	97	30	6,559	1,842	28.1	147	25	6,024	1,600	26.6	255	31
Berwickshire	431	74	17.2	296	59	675	84	12.4	319	60	631	102	16.2	318	59
Blairgowrie and Pitl	816	205	25.1	173	46	1,167	288	24.7	230	33	1,035	278	26.9	250	30
Brechin and Montro	1,036	294	28.4	117	36	1,370	403	29.4	118	21	1,506	432	28.7	227	26
Buckie	345	84	24.3	183	49	463	91	19.7	298	50	608	89	14.6	320	60
Campbeltown	441	163	37.0	21	10	544	154	28.3	145	24	587	144	24.5	277	37
Crieff	274	64	23.4	199	50	473	103	21.8	277	39	401	96	23.9	281	39
Cumnock and Sanq	2,761	1,108	40.1	9	5	3,158	1,294	41.0	3	2	2,955	1,260	42.6	6	1
Dumbarton	3,886	1,552	39.9	10	6	4,304	1,533	35.6	40	8	4,250	1,533	36.1	68	8
Dumfries	1,572	427	27.2	139	40	2,233	518	23.2	253	36	2,094	579	27.7	240	27
Dundee	9,664	4,126	42.7	3	2	10,517	3,755	35.7	37	7	10,270	3,734	36.4	63	7
Dunfermline	5,008	1,549	30.9	82	27	6,545	1,997	30.5	93	16	6,799	2,114	31.1	177	16
Dunoon and Bute	1,102	367	33.3	56	20	1,637	475	29.0	129	22	1,551	477	30.8	191	18
Edinburgh	20,852	7,184	34.5	46	16	27,664	8,633	31.2	79	13	26,371	8,669	32.9	139	12
Elgin	1,190	311	26.1	154	43	1,590	329	20.7	289	44	1,666	369	22.1	299	48
Falkirk	6,052	1,949	32.2	66	23	7,378	2,189	29.7	109	19	7,485	2,263	30.2	200	20
Forfar	743	257	34.6	44	14	931	225	24.2	235	34	910	225	24.7	274	35
Forres	464	130	28.0	126	38	613	112	18.3	304	53	710	154	21.7	301	50
Fraserburgh	481	143	29.7	100	31	655	125	19.1	299	51	608	135	22.2	297	46
Galashiels	737	167	22.7	215	52	970	211	21.8	279	40	914	207	22.6	295	44
Girvan	556	205	36.9	23	11	643	269	41.8	2	1	713	267	37.4	48	6
Glasgow	73,361	33,209	45.3	2	1	78,030	30,494	39.1	7	3	73,649	28,435	38.6	27	3
Greenock	6,119	2,575	42.1	4	3	5,944	2,044	34.4	50	9	5,099	1,575	30.9	186	17
Haddington	839	225	26.8	145	41	1,333	335	25.1	219	32	1,248	362	29.0	222	25
Hawick	580	101	17.4	293	58	736	203	27.6	161	26	602	183	30.4	196	19
Huntly	248	56	22.6	217	53	280	86	30.7	92	15	327	78	23.9	284	41
Invergordon and Di	1,519	516	34.0	49	17	2,267	469	20.7	290	45	2,649	718	27.1	245	28
Inverness	3,182	914	28.7	112	35	4,685	1,007	21.5	283	41	4,943	1,335	27.0	246	29
Irvine	6,747	2,360	35.0	40	13	8,844	2,668	30.2	98	17	8,268	2,804	33.9	115	11
Islay/Mid Argyll	410	137	33.4	55	19	547	155	28.3	142	23	527	154	29.2	218	24
Keith	419	108	25.8	160	44	598	119	19.9	297	49	627	127	20.3	308	54
Kelso and Jedburgh	298	44	14.8	312	60	403	68	16.9	311	55	374	77	20.6	305	52
Kilmarnock	3,640	1,368	37.6	18	8	4,668	1,727	37.0	22	6	4,441	1,811	40.8	13	2
Kirkcaldy	7,024	2,382	33.9	51	18	9,055	2,809	31.0	83	14	8,744	3,052	34.9	92	10
Lanarkshire	18,887	6,988	37.0	20	9	22,441	8,425	37.5	16	5	21,330	8,171	38.3	30	4
Lochaber	1,035	304	29.4	104	32	1,335	212	15.9	314	58	1,239	279	22.5	296	45
Lockerbie	310	90	29.0	106	33	437	89	20.4	292	47	414	84	20.3	307	53
Newton Stewart	540	153	28.3	118	37	598	192	32.1	68	11	602	194	32.2	151	14
North East Fife	1,186	299	25.2	169	45	1,770	372	21.0	288	43	1,679	425	25.3	269	33
Oban	683	140	20.5	254	56	973	171	17.6	307	54	891	165	18.5	312	56
Orkney Islands	519	199	38.3	15	7	510	135	26.5	190	31	512	131	25.6	267	32
Peebles	386	86	22.3	222	55	532	117	22.0	273	38	495	119	24.0	280	38
Perth	1,934	624	32.3	64	21	2,437	584	24.0	239	35	2,323	586	25.2	271	34
Peterhead	1,099	246	22.4	219	54	1,258	180	14.3	315	59	1,132	200	17.7	314	57
Shetland Islands	416	102	24.5	181	48	470	75	16.0	312	56	455	80	17.6	315	58
Skye and Wester Ro	850	213	25.1	175	47	1,145	242	21.1	287	42	1,101	244	22.2	298	47
Stewartry	688	198	28.8	111	34	735	168	22.9	259	37	856	171	20.0	309	55
Stirling	2,848	982	34.5	45	15	3,298	978	29.7	110	20	3,305	994	30.1	203	21
Stranraer	888	204	23.0	208	51	1,081	295	27.3	172	27	1,062	312	29.4	216	23
Sutherland	660	212	32.1	70	25	747	200	26.8	182	29	837	200	23.9	283	40
Thurso	632	197	31.2	79	26	775	206	26.6	187	30	713	211	29.6	212	22
Western Isles	1,635	431	26.4	152	42	1,966	590	30.0	101	18	1,738	568	32.7	141	13
Wick	602	249	41.4	6	4	696	262	37.6	13	4	678	259	38.2	33	5

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute